Bombay Chronicle

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SUNDAY CHRONICLE

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The Bombay Sentinel

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VOL. XV NO. 50 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1958

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NEHRU DENIES ANY DIVISION IN HIS CABINET

Address To Congress Party M.P.s

NEW DELHI, December 20.

MR. NEHRU TODAY VEHEMENTLY DENIED THAT ANY DIVISION EXISTED IN THE CENTRAL CABINET, WHILE ADDRESSING THE VALEDICTORY MEETING OF THE CONGRESS PARLIAMENTARY PARTY FOR THE CURRENT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

A "public campaign", he is understood to have said, was being carried on in certain journals that members of the Cabinet were divided on certain important issues.

"But I do not think I ever heard of even any difference of opinion on the problems which have come up so far," Mr. Nehru is quoted as having said.

Mr. Nehru was reported to have said that he was not prepared to say that members of the Cabinet were one hundred per cent similar to one another in their thinking but "nothing like a division exists."

An "organised campaign," Mr. Nehru is reported to have said, was being carried on against the public sector and against planning itself. Certain articles written, obviously by some "angry persons," were appearing in some sections of the Press in India. Anything which was said or published or done which "detracts our attention" from the objective of a socialistic pattern of society "is dangerous for the country," he said.

MASS CONTACT

Another topic referred to by Mr. Nehru was the Congress organisation. He said that it was facing some trouble. He was not afraid of that. In fact he had noticed the same troubles in the Congress about 20 or 30 years ago but the troubles ended whenever the call for 'satyagraha' came and by the time Congressmen came out of jails they had to face a new type of situation. They had all along to keep in touch with the masses. But now the Party was in Government and there was a chance that it might lose contact with the masses. This danger had to be avoided.

Mr. Nehru stated that the average Congressman was good as an organiser and was courageous in facing problems but he had not striven hard to think or study for his intellectual advancement. Congressmen could function effectively only "if they think and act." Action without thought was not good and mere thinking without action was somewhat worse. Therefore, every Congressman should develop the power of thinking and acting. He should develop the habit of study and reflection. He should be receptive to good ideas and try to implement them.

FOREIGN CRITICS

In his speech, Mr. Nehru also said that when the International Monetary Fund held its Conference in Delhi some of the foreign newspapers and journals published in the United Kingdom and the United States had been somewhat critical of India's decision to have a planned economy. They had said that as their Governments had given huge loans to India, they had a right to tell India that she should go in a particular way and that she should not embark on very ambititous plans.

Some persons and some organisations in India also thought that the country should take rest for some time before embarking on a Third Plan. The approach suggested by these parties, Mr. Nehru said, "Is not good to the country and it will be suicidal to do so.

"We should keep the tempo of our development and work more and more and have bigger plans. Our Third Plan will be a bigger one.

Mr. Nehru said that the attack made by these persons and organisations was "an attack on the objective of socialist pattern." It was not a sound advice to suggest that the country should take a holiday from development activity. The idea of "free market economy" advocated by them would lead to a situation where the rich would become richer and the poor poorer.

While emphasising the need for following the path of socialism, Mr. Nehru said that the growth of democracy and adult franchise were themselves limiting factors on the growth of capitalism. So also the growth of political institutions limited the free market tendency.

HE SAID THAT THE DECISION TO HAVE WHOLESALE TRADING IN FOODGRAINS WAS WELCOMED BY SOME OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WESTERN COUNTRIES ON THE GROUND THAT INDIA HAD DONE THE RIGHT THING AT LONG LAST.

Socialists Prepare For Fight

RAIPUR, Dec. 20.

THE Madhya Pradesh unit of the Socialist Party will launch a mass civil disobedience movement in nineteen districts of the State from December 31 for the realisation of its demands, Mr. Chanpuria, secretary of the party, said in an interview here today.

The demands include no rent on profitless holdings, cancellation of all agricultural debts, distribution of government owned cultivable land to landless agricultural labourers.

The civil disobedience would take the form of picketing in front of the collectorate and other government offices in the towns and violation of forest laws in rural areas he said. — PTI.

Pak Frees Two Indians

KARIMGANJ, Dec. 20.

Two Indians, who were taken to Pakistan along wth log-raft from the river Kushiara on October 31 last were released by Pakistan today.

These Indians were proceedings towards Karimganj by Kushiara river, when Pakistanis forcibly carried them to Tukeram which is now under illegal and forced occupaton of Pakstan.

The released persons have been handed over to the sub-divisional officer, Karimganj.—PTI.

Landslide Kills Three Workers

BOMBAY, Saturday

Three workers, who were digging near a hill at Ghatkopar, were killed when there was a landslide crushing them under the debris.

Normal West-U.A.R. Relations Soon: Menon Is Hopeful

CAIIRO, December 20.

INDIA'S Defence Minister, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, had a 90-minute meeting today with President Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

No aides were present during these talks between the two statesmen.

Mr. Menon who arrived here yesterday from London was due to leave for India this morning but postponed his departure to hold today's talks with President Nasser.

Mr. Menon was due to leave later today for Beirut where he will catch the plane to Bombay.

Mr. Farhat Abbas, Prime Minister of the Algerian Provisional Government today conferred with Mr. Krishna Menon.

The breakfast meeting was attended also by the Algerian Interior Minister.

CORDIAL TALKS

An Algerian Government communique issued later said their talks were very cordial and related to the international aspect of the Algerian problem.

The Algerian leaders expressed their desire that India should recognise their provisional Government and expressed appreciation of India's support to their cause.

They also expressed to Mr. Menon their keen desire for a settlement of the Algerian issue and welcomed the efforts of friendly countries to bring about an understanding between them and France.

The two leaders are understood to have discussed the world situation with particular reference to peace prospects in West Asia.

Mr. Menon told a Press conference last night, after his talks with President Nasser, he was hopeful that the normalisation of the United Arab Republics relations with Britain and France would be "speeded up."

There was a general desire for normalisation of relations and he did not find any hostility, he said.

Mr. Menon added, that "certain developments are taking place in the economic relations between these countries and these naturalily precede normalisation."

MILITARY PACTS

Asked about the effect of membership of Iran Turkey and Pakistan in military pacts on the situation in West Asia, Mr. Menon said, "We think military pacts extend the scope of cold war, encourage militarism and retard economic progress. These pacts have not solved any problem in West Asia."

Mr. Menon made the following other points: On Goa: "Goa is part of an unfinished business for the Indian people. I have no doubt that the Portuguese will go out of Goa and they will also get out of Macao and other colonial areas."

Changes in Pakistan: "We respect any regime in any country especially in neighbouring countries. We like to live in peace with them and I hope they reciprocate our desire. Whatever the regime, if they take one step we will take two steps for better understanding."

Asked if the developments in Pakistan and other Asian countries implied that democracy was unsuited for the countries in the area, Menon said, "I must hope what happened in Pakistan is a passing phase and one should not draw conclusions that parliamentary democracy was not suited to oriental countries." He added however, "in Pakistan parliamentary institutions were stillborn."—PTI.

Morarji Progressing Satisfactorily

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Morarji Desai, Union Finance Minister who was operated upon on December 16, is keeping normal temperature according to Dr. Nanubhai Desai one of the doctors attending on him.

Navy Day In City

Rear Admiral A. Chakraverti (third from left), Flag Officer Commanding Indian Fleet, introducing the senior navy officers and commanding officers of the ships to the Governor of Bombay Mr. Sri Prakasa who took the salute at the Naval route march at Flora Fountain on Saturday morning.

Chakraverti Says

'NAVY DAY BRINGS ABOUT CLOSER UNDERSTANDING'

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BROADCASTING the Navy Day Message today from All India Radio, Bombay, Rear Admiral A. Chakraverti, said that Navy Days are held each year to bring about a closer understanding between our countrymen and us — the men who man our Navy.

He added: "We would be glad if you would take this opportunity to see our ships, our Dockyard and our shore establishments."

"It was shortly after Navy Day 1957, on the December 29, to be precise, the MYSORE India's new Flagship, joined the Indian Fleet. Since then, the BRAHMAPUTRA and KHUKRI, two newly constructed ships, modern in every respect have also arrived in India.

"And this is not all. More ships are under construction, a few have already been launched and will be shortly commissioned. Work is also going on apace, on our new aircraft carrier.

"During the coming twelve months, however, we propose to concentrate on our own ports. We will avail of the opportunity to see more of our own country. In the past, owing to the lack of harbours, our ships have not been calling very regularly at many of the small ports. But we will be seing more of our coastal towns in the new year.

"Navy Days are held each year to bring about a closer understanding between our countrymen and us, the men who man our Navy. We would be glad if you would take this opportunity to see our ships, our Dockyard and our shore establishments. I would very much welcome you to meet our sailors, to appreciate a little their work on board ships and to take an interest in the role of India's Navy," he said.

WORKER CRUSHED TO DEATH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Nawabali Walimoh a m m e d, who, along with three or four others, was loading steel plates into a lorry at the Saurashtra Engineering Company at Kurla, died when one of the plates fell on him.

The accident occurred at about 4 p.m., when the workers were loading lorry No. BMQ 456.

As some of the plates were being loaded on the lorry with the help of a rope and iron hoops, the rope gave way and one of the plates crushed Nawabali to death.

The others escaped unhurt.

Sunday Smile

"I would have been home sooner, dear, but we had quite an argument as to who had the most understanding wife."

No Change In Night Temperature

BOMBAY, Saturday

There will be no change in night temperature in Bombay city and suburbs, according to the weather bulleting received tonight.

The maximum temperature at Colaba was 33 degrees Centigrade (three above normal) and the minimum was 22 (two above normal).

Santa Cruz recorded a maximum of 32 degrees Centigrade (one above normal), and a minimum of 20 (four above normal).

The relative humidity at Colaba was 65 per cent, and at Santa Cruz it was 60 per cent.

Latest Commercial

KERB RATES AT 10-30 P.M.

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

Tata Ordinary 171-12 to 172; Indian Iron 25.35 to 25.40 Cotton Jarilla March Rs. 634-8; Castorseed May Rs. 141-4; Groundnut February Rs. 161-4; Silver Posh Rs. 193-2; Gold Posh Rs. 113-6.

New York Cotton market was closed.

Jap Stone Lamp Attracts Navy Day Visitors

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20.

The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Vice-President Dr. Radhakrishnan, Prime Minister Nehru, and the Deputy Defence Minister Mr. Raghuramiah were among the distinguished gathering that was pesent during the Navy Day reception held at Admiral's House, here this evening.

Vice-Admiral R. D. Katari, Chief of the Naval Staff and Mrs. Katari received the guests. The Indian Naval band was in attendance.

While senior Naval officers were being presented to the President, Mr. Nehru moved round talking to the guests. Among those present were Mrs. Indira Gandhi, ministers of the Central Government, members of Parliament, foreign service attaches Mr. Pullareddi, Defence Secretary, Air Marshal S. Mukerjee and high ranking service and civilian officers.

One of the atractions at the recepton was of Japanese stone lamp presented by the Mayor of Yokohama to Mr. Nehru. The lamp was brought to India by the flagship I.N.S. Mysore, which visited Japan in July/August this year.

The inscription written on the lamp, in Japanese characters, reads "People of the world must live together in peace and friendly co-operation."—PTI.

Deputation For Delhi

Kukis Want Hill State In The Union

IMPHAL, December 20.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE MANIPUR KUKI NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HELD EARLIER THIS WEEK VIEWED WITH CONCERN THE STRAINED RELATIONS BETWEEN KUKIS AND NAGA INHABITANTS OF NORTH MANIPUR.

The meeting strongly demanded the immediate removal from Manipur of Deputy Commissioners, sub-divisional officers and other officers for the Hill subdivisions from the Indian Frontier Administrative Service and replacing them by local people.

The Indian officers were most inexperienced, inefficient and unfit, coming from the most backward area of the north eastern corner of India.

It was further stressed that except the posts of Chief Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner in Manipur, the other appointments must not be given to outsiders and the influx of outsiders to Manipur be stopped forthwith.

FAIR DISTRIBUTION

Another resolution passed at the meeting criticised the administration's policy in respect of distribution of the National Extension Blocks and Tribal Welfare Funds in Manipur hills, as most unsatisfactory and demanded that the N.E.S. blocks be opened in all the Kuki areas during 1959-60.

The meeting opposed the Order of the Administration banning the slaughter of wild animals and birds in the hill areas, and said that the Kukis were born hunters and flesh eaters, and viewed the order as infringing their birthright.

It warned the Government that if the order were not withdrawn immediately, it would only incur the ill-feeling of the whole population of the Manipur hills.

The meeting decided to send a deputation of representatives of the Manipur Kuki National Assembly to New Delhi to discuss the grievances of the Kukis in Manipur and elsewhere with the Prime Minister and the Union Home Minister.

IT ALSO DECIDED TO APPROACH THE UNION GOVERNMENT TO ASK THEM TO CONSIDER THE PROPOSAL OF THE ASSEMBLY FOR A KUKI HILLS' STATE WITHIN THE UNION.—PTI.

When Did We Start Planning?

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20.

Mr. Nehru said today that he had forgotten the year in which the Planning Commission was set up "because we have got so much entangled in thinking and talking about the Commission that it almost seems as if it existed from a remote age."

The Prime Minister who is also Chairman of the Planning Commission, was speaking at the All-India Conference of Planning Forums.

He said he vaguely knew when the Commission started but could not think of the precise year and therefore he tried to find out the information from the Minister of Planning, Mr. Nanda (who was sitting beside the Prime Minister). — —PTI.

Yagnik Meets Vinoba Bhave

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 20.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik, M.P. and president of the Mahagujarat Janata Parishad, today called on Acharya Vinoba Bhave who entered the city early this morning.

Mr. Yagnik who returned this morning from New Delhi was closetted with the Bhoodan leader for over half an hour.—PTI.

Site For Assam Oil Refinery

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

Mr. Bimala Prasad Chaliha, Chief Minister of Assam, said at Dum Dum airport this morning that the selection of a site for the oil refinery in Assam had not yet been finalised.

Mr. Chaliha who passed through Dum Dum on his way to Delhi said that the Rumanian experts had visited probable sites during their stay in Assam and had suggested Kokrajhar and Silghat as suitable places for the purpose.—P.T.I.

BIG U. S. MOON BOOMS IKE'S X'MAS GREETING

WASHINGTON, December 20.

IN an unprecedented broadcast yesterday from America's newest and largest satellite hurtling through upper space, President Eisenhower's tape-recorded voice carried a Christmas message of "peace on earth and good will to men everywhere."

"This is the President of the United States speaking," began the brief message broadcast from America's newest experimental satellite, "Score."

"Throuh the marvel of scientific advance, my voice is coming to you from a satellite circling in outer space. My message is a simple one.

"Through this unique means I convey to you and to all mankind America's wish for peace on earth and good will towards men everywhere."

The broadcast from the satellite was recorded at 3-15 p.m. yesterday at Cape Canaveral.

The satellite was transmitting on 132.435 and 132.905 megacycles.

The monitored message from space, relayed to the White House was heard by reporters there.

Except for one sentence that was slightly blurred, Mr. Eisenhower's message was distinctly heard.

Presidential Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said the receiving of Mr. Eisenhower's voice from the satellite represented one part of the communications experiment with the vehicle that is hurtling around the earth once every 100 minutes—playback of a recorded message carried aloft.

The second phase of the experiment, Hagerty explained, will consist of transmitting the same Eisenhower message to the satellite and then triggering the vehicle's instruments so that it will broadcast the message to ground stations.

Hagerty indicated that the President will send additional messages to the satellite during the 20 days it is expected to continue orbiting the earth.

Reporters, recalled to Hagerty's office, found Mr. Eisenhower there listening to the satellite's broadcast of his message.

The President, obviously pleased, smilingly commented on the part of his message that was blurred.

Mr. Eisenhower's brief message was tape-recorded, rushed to Cape Canaveral, and then installed in the intricate communications system of the Atlas missile.

The recording heard by the President and White House reporters was received via a direct line from Cape Canaveral to the Pentagon. The first recording of Mr. Eisenhower's message from outer space is being distributed to all radio and television networks so that all America can hear it.

The implications of this experiment are extensive. The success achieved in demonstrating the principle and the capability of transmitting voice and multiple telegraph signals by orbiting relay equipment is of historical importance. However, it is as primitive as a baby's first words.

"As the capabilities of satellites increase, the instances that can be covered and the complexity of the electronics carried by the satellites can be increased, to provide many circuits for telegraph and telephone communication and even television signals so that intercontinental services may be greatly expanded. Indeed, communications with manned space vehicles of the future are assured by the success already achieved in this experiment."

Pentagon officials said the vehicle will circle to points as far south on the globe as Sydney, Australia, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, and Johannesburg, South Africa. The times for these passes have not yet been calculated.

TODAY

HINDU: Maghsar Shud 11, 2015.
MUSLIM: Jamadi-ul-Akhr 9 1378.
PARSI: Tir 22, 1328.
SAKA: Agrahayana 30, 1880.

SUN, MOON & TIDES

Sunrise: 7-07 a.m
Sunset: 6-07 p.m
Moonrise: 14-40.
Moonset: 02-50.

Hightide: 7-49 a.m., 9-51 p.m.
Lowtide: 2-00 a.m., 2-51 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON

Full Moon: Dec. 26.
Last Quarter: Jan. 2.

STOP PRESS

EGYPTIAN PLANE SHOT DOWN

JERUSALEM, Dec. 20.

Israelis shot down an Egyptian plane today in an air battle 32,000 feet high over the Negev area of the Israeli-Egyptian border, an Army spokesman here announced.

The spokesman said the plane was seen falling over Egyptian territory.—Reuter.

DISQUALIFICA TION BILL EVOKES KEEN DISCU SSION BY M.P.s

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20.

THE Lok Sabha, during its five-week winter session, which came to a close today, discussed certain fundamentals relating to the successful functioning of Parliamentary Democracy in the country.

These were ensuring the independence of members of Parliament without their being influenced by the executive so that they could discharge their duties fearlessly and the ensuring of incorruptibility of the services.

The next session, which will be the Budget Session, is expected to commence on February 9, 1959.

During the discussion of the Parliament Prevention of Disqualification Bill and the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, conflicting views were expressed on the question of associating members of Parliament with the activities of Statutory Corporations set-up by the Government and the type of persons that should be allowed to contest the elections.

On the first Bill, while one section including Communists and a few Independents urged that members of Parliament should be associated more and more with companies and corporations set-up by the Government for their successful functioning, another section strongly opposed this on the ground that such association would affect the independence of members.

The House finally decided that MPs should not be associated with the office of chairman or director or member of certain statutory or non-statutory bodies specified in the Bill but this was modified later by the Rajya Sabha in order to permit MPs to function as director or member of those bodies but not as Chairman. The Bill will, therefore, come up before the Lok Sabha again in the next session. —PTI.

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Be Taller with radiant health by our latest exercises and (2) double your income without fatigue. Add: Total Health For All (B) Azad Market, Delhi-6.

(5306)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

For Sale: Papain (sun dried) available in large quantities. Rates and sample can be had on application: A. B. Belwal. Prem Nursery, P.O. Ramnagar, Dt. Nainital. (5385)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents for watches, buttons, stationery products, India Button Company, Barabazaar Calcutta-7.

(5359)

PUBLIC NOTICES

WESTERN RAILWAY
NOTICE

WITH EFFECT from MONDAY, the 22nd December, 1958, the Rates Tariff Despatch Section of the Commercial Branch of the Western Railway now located at the old grainshop building at Bandra will be shifted to the 1st floor of the New Parcel Office Building situated on "E" Road, near Churchgate Station.

(5215)

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION

TENDER NOTICE

THE LAST DATE for the submission of Tenders for "Supply and Erection of Remote Control Equipment to Control 25 kv Switchgear for Sectioning of Electric Traction Overhead Equipment from two Control Centres at Asansol and Chakradharpur (Tender Specification No. PS/AC/1)", has been extended upto 11-00 hrs. on 2-2-1959.

The tenders will be opened at 14-00 hrs. on 2-2-1959.

GENERAL MANAGER & CHIEF ENGINEER, Railway Electrification.

(5209)

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE DEPUTY CITY ENGINEER invites tenders for the work of the Construction of quarters (36 tenements) for the conservancy staff at Chincholi, Malad (including drainage arrangements and internal roads), so as to reach them to the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Head Offices, Fort, Bombay on or before WEDNESDAY the 31st December 1958 not later than 1-30 P.M. (S.T.). The form of tender, specifications etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5.00 per set, plus Sales Tax by the Assistant Engineer, Ist Grade (Zone III) 8-Underal Road, Malad who on application will furnish any further information, if required, Tender forms etc., will not be sent by post.

D. S. THAKUR, Dy. City Engineer.

(5221)

Bombay Today

BOMBAY POSTAL INSTITUTE: Annual general meeting at the Institute's Hall, Soman Bldg., Kelewadi, at 4 p.m.

J. KRISHNAMURTI RECEPTION COMMITTEE: Public lecture, Sir J. J. School of Arts Compound, at 6-15 p.m.

KARNATAK FREE NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL: Seventh annual social of the ex-students' Association at C.J. Hall, at 2-30 p.m.

AIR RALLY: Flying of aeroplane models for the Tata Challenge Trophy, at W.I.F.A. Grounds, Cooperage, at 8-30 a.m.

MAHARASHTRA MANDAL, DADAR: Inter-collegiate debating competition at Kitte Bhandari Hall, Dadar, at 9 a.m.

RUHANI SATSANG: Sant Kripalsinhji will speak on "Science of the Soul" at Tarabai Hall, at 9 a.m. and Krishna Gyab Mandir, Wadala at 6 p.m.

UTTAR BHARATIYA MITRA MANDAL: Annual conference of the Mandal at Shishu Vehar, Worli Naka, to be inaugurated by Mrs. Shakuntala Shrivastava at 10 a.m.

TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES: "Probation Seminar" to be inaugurated by Mrs. Violet Alva, Union Deputy Home Minister, at 11 a.m.

RAMKRISHNA ASHRAM: Swami Sambuddhananda to conduct class on "Srimad Bhagawat Geeta" at Khar, at 9 a.m.

INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS: Second plenary session at Green's Hotel. Mr. S. K. Wankhede, Bombay's Minister for Industries, to preside.

PRAJA SOCIALIST PARTY: Procession to start from Kamgar Maidan at 3-30 p.m. to end in a mass rally at Chowpatty at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY STATE BALKAN-JI-BARI: Annual general meeting to be held in the Government Hutments, Co-operage, at 3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Celebration of Uttarayan and Society's anniversary at Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, at 4 p.m.

YOGA INSTITUTE: Yoga exhibition at Institute at Santa Cruz (East) at 5 p.m.

BAL BHAVAN: Mr. V. M. D. Patwardhan to relate stories to children in Marathi at 5-15 p.m.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ROAD TRANSPORT: Exhibition of photographs on architecture and transportation in U.S.A. at BEST Hall at 5 p.m.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Exhibition of photographs of ancient Indian idols found in Japan collected by Bhiku Chamanlal, at Gita Mandir, at 5-30 p.m. Governor to open exhibition.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Free public lecture on "Nature's New Year, the Real Christmas" at Theosophy Hall at 6-15 p.m.

CENTRAL COLLEGE BANGALORE: Centenary celebration at the Mysore Association premises, Matunga, under presidentship of Mr. V. Nanjappa, at 7 p.m.

SOCIETY OF GOODWILL AND CULTURE: Meeting to be addressed by the Governor at the Exhibition of Arts, Crafts and Industries auditorium, Cross Maidan, at 7 p.m.

U. S. MISSILE GETS DEEPER INTO SPACE

WASHINGTON, December 20.

THE HUGE UNITED STATES ATLAS SATELLITE LAUNCHED FROM FLORIDA LAST NIGHT WAS REPORTED TO HAVE PENETRATED 928 MILES INTO OUTER SPACE, 203 MILES DEEPER THAN ESTIMATED SHORTLY AFTER IT WENT INTO ORBIT AROUND THE WORLD.

The estimate of the highest point from the earth reached by the 8-700-lb artificial moon was revised by the department, yesterday.

The lowest point of the orbit was estimated at 114 miles from earth.

The Defence Department also revised the total length of the Atlas rocket which hurtled into space from the Cape Canaveral missile test centre to become the largest man-made satellite in orbit around the earth.

The rocket is 85 feet long and 10 feet wide, its length last night was given as 75 feet.

Officials said today that the ten-foot long booster stage did not fall away and was still attached to the rocket itself.

The satellite was due to make its twelfth orbit around the world at 12.30 I.S.T. on Saturday.

Travelling in an orbit of 32 degrees north and 32 degrees south the satellites most northerly position as it passed over the United States would be just north of Texas.

Some of its most southerly points would be north of Sydney, Australia, south of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and south of Johannesburg, South Africa.

JODRELL BANK, England: The new United States satellite circling the earth is unlikely to come within the horizon of Britain's giant radio-telescope here, it was stated yesterday.

A statement issued by professor A.C.B. Lovell, director of the radio-telescope, said: "the satellite has been launched at low inclination and at the moment does not come above the Jodrell Bank horizon at any point in its orbit.

"On the basis of present information it seems unlikely that it will do so before re-entering the atmosphere."

Mr. Kenneth Gatland, Vice-Chairman of the British Interplanetary Society, said that the American achievement was "spectacular and one of the best kept secrets of the space age."

It demonstrated that satellites could have a useful commercial function as relay stations for radio or television giving worldwide coverage, he said.

R-DAY ILLUMINATIONS

All controlled electricity undertakings in Bombay State have been authorised by the State Government to give freely temporary electric connections for external illuminations from January 25 to 27 next in connection with Republic Day celebrations. Wherever required, such connections may also be given from January 21 for trial and testing only.

Big Haul By Customs

BOMBAY, Saturday.

NATIONAL Savings Certificates worth Rs. 53,000 and excess currency notes of about Rs. 1,500 were seized by the Customs Officers from a passenger last evening as he was about to sail for Dar-es-Salaam by the s.s. Mozaffri.

The certificates and the currency notes were concealed in his personal effects, it is stated.

The name of the passenger was given as Mr. I. Dekhtawala, said to be an accountant.

Education Requires More Money

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

MR. C. D. Deshmukh, chairman of the University Grants Commission, today made a forceful plea for the allotment of adequate funds for educational development in the country.

Addressing the annual convocation of the Allahabad University, Mr. Deshmukh said that a revision of priorities in the plan was called for in order that education might receive "enough money for a thorough-going improvement of schools and colleges."

The standards of higher education which were found to have declined, could be raised by the outlay of adequate funds.

The outlay of such funds, he pointed out, was one of the principal recommendations of the University Grants Commission.

It was therefore, the duty of all those who were interested in the improvement of higher education in the country to review the matter from time to time.—PTI.

PREMIER FLAYS DETRACTORS OF PUBLIC SECTOR

Planning Demands New Approach

NEW DELHI, December 20.

MR. NEHRU TODAY WARNED THE COUNTRY AGAINST THE CRY OF "DEMOCRACY IN PERIL" RAISED B Y "VESTED INTERESTS" OVER THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICIES AIMED AT PLANNED DEVELOPMENT.

HE SAID THAT DEMOCRACY COULD NOT BE EQUATED WITH "FREEDOM FOR THE PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND FOR THE RICH TO REMAIN RICH AND THE POOR TO BECOME POORER."

Mr. Nehru, who was inaugurating the second all-India conference of planning forums here, deprecated "the regular campaign of running down the public sector wherever the defenders of freedom can find a little bit to catch hold of."

While he welcomed the fullest criticism of the public sector, Mr. Nehru said, it must be borne in mind that in huge undertakings difficulties arise. People misbehave.

"Let us try to root this out but people hardly ever talk in the same terms of the private sector which functions under a veil of secrecy. Some earthquake occurs and the veil is removed."

HEAVY INDUSTRY

Mr. Nehru recalled the criticisms levelled against the Government for laying stress on heavy industry in the second Plan, such as: "Is this Kremlin dictated?" and said that he found lately "certain emergence of the same spirit amongst certain circles in India."

Referring to the National Development Council's decision about State trading in foodgrains, Mr. Nehru said that it showed up the "fissures in the system of private enterprise."

The decision had nothing to do with socialism.

Even a hundred per cent capitalist country would do the same thing in a matter like this.

In India, food prices and distribution were so important that quite apart from socialism, this decision was inevitable.

"It surprises me that any person with a grain of intelligence can oppose it unless he is blinded by self-interest or vested interest." Mr. Nehru added.

Even the NDC's proposal in regard to village co-operatives was "not kindly looked at" and was regarded as an encroachment on the domain preserved for private enterprise, he said.

AICC REPORT

Mr. Nehru said that the substance of the report of the AICC Sub-Committee on the third Plan published recently had also not met with favour with "the defenders of freedom in "India and they look with surprise and dismay that this body should appoint sub-committees and discuss various aspects of the third Plan."

It passed one's comprehension in what world some people lived in India.

They had not got out of the nineteenth century way of thinking, let alone the middle of the twentieth century.

It was most amazing that they had not realised the working of the minds of men, workers or peasants or the intellectuals.

'I had been watching with some interest this type of criticism and one day I experienced a feeling of considerable relief, because all this criticism means that something really effective has happened or is happening, and that we are moving in some direction. Otherwise there would not be this furore," he said.

Mr. Nehru reiterated that the only way to fight poverty and raise standards of living was through "widespread industrialisation" side by side with progress in agriculture if the country had to be industrialised, the base had to be laid. That base was heavy industry.

Any number of jute or cotton mills and the like had very little to do with real industrialisation.

What was needed was a machine-building industry, big enough to make machines so that the country could be relatively self-reliant.

It was most extraordinary, Mr. Nehru said, that when attempts were being made to pull the people out of old grooves, some people got frightened out of their wits and complained that some method, adopted under coercive compulsion in the authoritarian countries, was being followed here.

Nobody tried to consider these matters dispassionately and without getting lost in phrases and slogans, Mr. Nehru said.

THIRD PLAN

About the third PPlan, Mr. Nehru said "deliberately, we are spreading our net rather wide, and net of thought, of consultations and of co-operation."

He said that the planning forums could play an effective part in making the people give up their lethargic attitude and develop ways of co-operation in working for the salvation of the country.

Mr. Nehru stressed the importance if perspective planning and said that the earlier chapters in the volume on the Second Plan dealt not only with the approach of the Second Plan but with the projections in it of the future plans.

Planning, he said, could not really be for a small fixed period. Planning was for the future and could not stop after five years.

"We cannot of course think easily of a hundred years hence but at least we should think in terms of a smaller period say, fifteen or twenty years and have a kind of picture which we want to reach."

The other aspect was that apart from its objectives, planning was a process of coordinaed development on a hundred or more sectors.

"We have to look ahead in terms of not only coal, power or transport but of trained manpower", he said.

LOCAL DRIVE

Mr. S. N. Mishra, Deputy Minister for Planning, welcoming the Prime Minister said that the idea of Planning Forums had caught the imagination of the vital section of the community, namely the teachers and students, and the number of such forums had risen from 72 last year to 300 now.

The main emphasis of the forums had been the spread of Plan-consciousness through discussions, seminars and symposia.

THE FORUMS WOULD ALSO CONDUCT VILLAGE SURVEYS ON THE BASIS OF A QUESTIONNAIRE CIRCULATED TO THEM AND PREPARE VILLAGE PLANS BASED ON LOCAL RESOURCES AND EFFORTS.—PTI.

Governor's Call At Symposium

'City Must Have Beautiful, Strong Houses'

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Governor of Bombay, Mr. Sri Prakasa, said here today that there were three characteristics that should be taken into consideration when multi-storeyed buildings were being constructed.

Those buildings should be firstly beautiful to look at, secondly, they should be comfortable and useful to live in and lastly they should be strong and durable.

Mr. Prakasa was inaugurating the two-day symposium on "Multi-Storeyed Office Buildings," under the auspices of the National Buildings Organisation, in collaboration with the Institute of Architects (India), at Council Hall this morning.

In Bombay, he observed, there were many buildings that were tumbling down and that there was a fondness for constructing new buildings, but neglecting the old ones, which could have been utilised for modern purposes and might be able to save money.

He called upon the experts who would be participating in the symposium to discuss such matters and earnestly hoped that the sites of old, crumbling buildings which were an ugly sight, would give way to better structures.

EXPANSION

According to the Union Minister for Housing, Mr. Prakasa said, large portions of land could not be taken away as they were needed for agricultural purposes.

Then, the towns would naturally expand, and if they could not expand sidewards, they must necessarily do so upwards; and as there was not an inch of land available within the town, it was natural to build higher he said.

Mr. Prakasa stated that there should be no towns with more than 500,000 houses.

According to him, large towns had problems of roads, lights, health and transport.

If multi-storeyed buildings must be constructed it should be made sure that the roads were very broad.

There must be some compromise, so that the health of the people was not endangered.

It would be good, he stated, if engineers advised the owners of such buildings how to keep them in good condition.

A little care and fore-thought could help if multi-storeyed buildings had to be constructed and, he advised, that the builders should make sure that they fulfilled all purposes for which they were constructed.

'INESCAPABLE'

Earlier, Mr. K. C. Reddy, Union Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, said that a stage had been reached in all big cities in India when multi-storeyed construction had become rather inescapable.

It was, therefore, necessary to carry out a rational study of the construction techniques, to lay down guiding principles for the future.

It was desirable in the interest of economy of funds as well as of scarce building materials to exchange ideas on the planning, designing and construction of multi-storeyed office buildings.

Mr. Reddy said that there was nothing more important than to find out measures for reduction in cost of constructing such buildings.

Mr. B. D. Mhatre, President of the Indian Institute of Architects, Bombay, welcomed the Governor and the Union Minister, and later Mr. C. P. Malik, Director of N.B.O. proposed a vote of thanks.

Police Chase Two Speeding Cars Carrying Liquor

BOMBAY, SATURDAY.

A DRAMATIC CHASE WAS GIVEN YESTERDAY BY THE PROHIBITION POLICE TO TWO CARS THAT WERE BRINGING LIQUOR TO THE CITY FROM JUHU.

The Central Preventive Section of the Prohibition police had prior information that two cars laden with liquor were coming to the city.

The officers of the Section, in plainclothes, lay in wait for the cars near the Bandra Talkies, Bandra.

When one of the cars (BML 6708) approached the place where the police officers were waiting, the driver (Gopinath Ganpat Kundekar) of the vehicle was signalled to stop.

Gopinath, who was welldressed, ignored the signal and speeded off towards Mahim.

The police officers seeing the fugitive car driving off at great speed jumped into their car and went after the other vehicle.

The bootlegger's car had not reckoned with the police barrier at the Mahim Causeway.

The car had to slow down at the barrier to enable the police check-post to search it.

The police vehicle came on the spot soon after and the officers jumped down from the cab and raced towards the car.

The car was searched by the officers and from its boot, 33 gallons of liquor was seized. The value of the contraband was given as Rs. 1650.

The driver was taken into custody. The liquor was kept in 24 rubber bladders.

As the officers had been tipped off about another following the first one, they returned once again to Bandra Talkies and lay in wait for it.

The second car came on the scene at about 5 p.m.

It was also asked to stop but the driver refused.

THE OFFICERS AGAIN GAVE CHASE TO THIS CAR AND STOPPED IT AT THE MAHIM BARRIER.

From this car 40 gallons were seized valued at Rs. 2,000.

The driver of the car (Abdul Hamid Shaikh) who was a leper was taken into custody.

The liquor in this car was stored in specially made rubber cushions.

Inspector Dhamanker, Deputy Inspector Welling and Sub-Inspectors Dabholker and Salunke were in charge of the operations under the supervision of Deputy Commissioner Raisinghani and Superintendent Athavle.

CHAVAN CHEERED ON RETURN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A LARGE crowd of friends, admirers and well-wishers waited at the Victoria Terminus this morning to meet the Chief Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, on his arrival from Nagpur where his aircraft was involved in an accident yesterday afternoon.

The Governor, Mr. Sri Prakasa was at the Chief Minister's residence waiting to receive Mr. Chavan and to congratulate him heartily on his providential escape.

Mr Chavan arrived at the Victoria Terminus by the Calcutta Mail at 12-40 p.m., and a large crowd of well-wishers was waiting to receive him, including the Finance Minister, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Mr. Shantilal Shah, Mr. S. K. Wankhede, Mr. S. G. Kazi, president of the BPCC Mr. K. K. Shah, the president of the MPCC, Mr. Naik Nimbalkar, and the new Sheriff, Mr. Garware.

As he alighted from the train the crowd burst into cheers of greetings and the Chief Minister alighted to be garlanded and congratulated by those present, among whom was his wife.

The cheers continued as Mr. Chavan entered his car to be driven to his residence where the Governor received him, congratulated and garlanded him.

The Chief Minister later attended to his usual work at the Sachivalaya where he later drove after lunch.

Threatened Parents Of Girls: Man Held

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Chandrakant Mahadev who is alleged to have molested girls in the Mughbat area was arrested yesterday by the Maharbouri police. He was placed before Presidency Magistrate H. J. Chinoy at the Mazagaon Court today and offered bail.

Police told the Court that the accused and his associates also threatened the parents of one of the girls with knife when they questioned their behaviour towards the girls.

When the accused was brought to the police station he is said to have threatened the parents (who had come to the police station to lodge a complaint against the accused and his accomplices) with "dire consequences."

The accused was taken into custody for breach of peace.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY

07-45 Devkumar Trivedi, Gujarati songs, 08-15 Balakram Khayal, (Colaba pips at 08-45 hours), 12-00 Women's Forum (English), 12-30 Mahila Mandal (Gujarati), 13-10 Geetavali, 13-40 Music Maestro Please, 14-30 Weather Report.

18-00 News in English, 18-05 Local announcements (English), 18-10 Musical Interlude, 18-15 Malati Joshi, Khayal Shamkalyan, 18-45 Shabbir Hussain, Hindi songs, 19-00 Master Ibrahim, Clarionet par Purya, 19-20 Regional News (Gujarati), 19-30 Chitrapat Sangeet, 20-15 Devkumar Trivedi, Gujarati songs, 20-30 As In Delhi, 20-45 Sangeet Lahari, 21-15 Ramat Gamat, Sports review by Pragji Dossa, 21-30 Bambai Radio Vadyavrinda, Sindhura aur Dhun, Composed and conducted by D'amel 21-45 HANDICRAFTS WEEK Talk in English by Indulal Shah.

VARIATIONS

07-30 Shabbir Hussain, Hindi songs, 07-45 Master Ibrahim, Clarionet par Deskar, 08-00 Govind Powle, Marathi songs (Colaba pips at 08-45 hours), 08-45 Sangeet Shiksha, Lessons on Hindustani sangeet, 09-00 Programme in Konkani, 09-30 Gammat Jammat (Marathi), 10-00 Jantar Mantar (Hindi), 12-00 Gopha: Light variety, programme (Marathi), 12-30 Malati Joshi, Khayal Desi, 13-00 Bhavgeet, 13-10 Master Ibrahim, Clarionet par Miyaki Sarang, 13-30 Natya Sangeet, 13-50 Ghazal Aur Geet, 14-00 B. R. Deodhar, Khayal Sarang ka Ek Prakar, 14-30 Karnatak Sangeet, 15-00 Weather Report.

18-00 Local announcements (Hindi), 18-10 Govind Powle, Marathi songs, 18-25 Musical Interlude, 18-30 Kamgar Sabha, 19-00 Gavkari Phad, 19-20 Regional News (Marathi), 19-30 Gavkari Phad (Contd.), 20-45 Programme in Konkani, 21-15 For the Universities, 21-30 Dhwani Chitra (Marathi), 21-40 Rikama Wel Symposium in Marathi on the problems of spare time, 22-00 Balakram: Khayal, 22-30 B. R. Deodhar, Khayal Jaijaiwanti, 23-00 Weather Forecast. Close down.

AHMEDABAD—BARODA

09-00 Suresh Jani: Kavya-gan, 09-15 Damodarlal Kabra, Sarod par Nat-Bhairav, 09-30 Rang Rang Vadaliyan, 10-15 Ravivarnun Ranjan, Sudhir ane Sarla (v), Humorous play in Gujarati by Ramanlal Bhatt 'Narad,' 10-45 Ranjan, Dilip Patel, Sudha Divetia, Saroj Gundani, 11-00 Sugam Sangeet, 11-30 Ahmed Darbar, Clarionet par Rasiya, 11-45 Ranjana Ranade, Door door kettle door, Jagdeep Virani, Ek yad tey adhuri, Kismat Kureshi, 12-30 Geeto, 12-45 Shastriya Sangeet, 13-10 Chitrapat Sangeet, 13-30 Swar Madhuri, 13-45 Ajna Kalakar, 14-00 Weather Forecast.

18-00 Local announcements, 18-05 AIR Artist, Flute par Dhun, 19-15 Sabras, 18-30 Gramjano Mate.

POONA

07-15 Ali Akbar Khan, Sarod recital, Raga Bhatiyar, 07-45 Malati Pande, Sugam Sangeet, 08-15 Programme Summary, 08-18 Padmavati Gokhale, Dadra, Ja mai tose nahi bolungi, 08-45 Balodyn Programme for children, 09-30 Jinendra Dhanal, Khayal Jaunpuri, Vilambit: Allahi karam karo, Drut: Ab mohe kaina pari, 12-00 Gopha: Light Variety, Programme in Marathi, 12-30 Chitrapat Sangeet, 13-00 Subaddha Sangeet, 13-15 Malati Pande, Sugam Sangeet, 13-30 Ali Akbar Khan, Sarod recital: Raga Brindawani Sarang, 14-00 Weather Forecast.

18-00 Tantrakari, Instrunmental music, 18-10 Local announcements, 18-20 Mishra Sangeet.

MADRAS

13-00 Atavidupu, Programme for children, 13-50 Isai Chendu, 14-10 Mellisai Padalgal, 14-30 As in Tiruchi, 15-00 As In Vijayawada.

17-30 Maria Surya Narayana, 18-05 Pranthiya Seidigal, 18-15 For the villages, 19-30 Music Festival (Contd.), 21-00 Mushtaq Alikhan: Sitar, 21-30 Rasamayi, Literary programme in Telugu, 21-45 Music Festival (Contd.), 23-00 Close down.

MADRAS B (211.3 m.)

07-00 News in Telugu, 07-15 Vadya Goshti, 07-30 As In Madras A, 07-50 Vadya Isai, 08-15 'Otta Moolika' play in Malayalam: Script by K. N. Kundamaloor, 08-30 'Suprabhatam', Programme in Sanskrit Ardradarsanam: Homage to Nataraja: Patanjali's Kunjitanghri Sthava, 13-00 Vadya Goshti, 13-40 Isai Malai, 14-00 Kuzhal Isai, Rama Ikanannu: Sahana: Rupakam (Patnam Subramania Iyer), 14-10 Papa Malar, Programme for children in Tamil produced by Sarvodaya School, Chrompet, 15-00 A. Muthiah: Vina, 15-30 Music Festival, Excerpts from Music, concerts being held in the City.

17-30 Advent and Christmas, Music from Handel's Oratoric 'Messiah', 17-50 Local announcements and Commercial News, 18-05 As In Madras A, 18-15 Kadambam, 19-15 Kadambam, 19-30 As in Madras A, 21-15 Harijan Goparams, Short story in English by Hilton Brown, 21-30 Music Festival.

B B C GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE

18-45 The Jackson Family, 18-55 Programme Parade, 19-00 Asian Club: "Solitary Confinement" by Dr. Edith Bone.

EASTERN SERVICE (Hindi) 19-30 News and News talk, 1940 Mahila Samaj, 20-05 Science Survey.

UTILISATION OF WATERS FOR IRRIGATION

NEW DELHI, December 20.

MEASURES for economy of projects and utilisation of irrigation waters were the two subjects discussed by the informal consultative committee of Parliament for the Union Ministry of Irrigation and Power, which met under the chairmanship of Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim, Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, here this week.

Among those attending it were Mr. Jaisukhlal Hathi, Union Deputy Minister for Irrigation and Power, 24 M.P.s, and representatives of the Union Ministry of Irrigation and Power and Department of Parliamentary affairs.

The Minister, a press release said, invited M.P.s to visit irrigation and power projects and encourage closer public participation in their implementation.

Referring to economy on projects, it was pointed out that improvements in administration and construction have reduced expenditure on them.

In the construction stage, proper planning, detailed investigation, sound design and efficient execution resulted in considerable economy.

Replying to some points made by M.P.s, the Deputy Minister said that a systematic procedure had been evolved by the Central Water and Power Commission for transfer of surplus machinery from one project to another, thereby ensuring full use of all imported equipment.

SUGGESTION

The steps taken by the government for fuller utilisation of irrigation potential created by the projects were also enumerated at the meeting.

A series of suggestions had been made to the States for accelerating the rate of utilisation of irrigation waters.

These included simultaneous completion of vital components of a project, co-ordination of programmes for construction of water courses, distributories and minors simultaneously, and concessional charges to encourage villagers to use irrigation waters.

Two special officers, appointed by the Union Ministry of Irrigation and Power, to study the problem of use of waters, had also visited Bihar, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala and Madras, and had given an interim report to the Government.

This report recommended, among other things, that, as a rule, field channels, having a capacity of up to about one cusec, should be constructed at government expense.

The report of the officers was under examination.—PTI.

SUBURBAN CRIME

BANDRA, Saturday.

THE Borivli police, yesterday, arrested Mebahadur Chandrasing and Dhondu Babu Shinde on a charge of causing hurt and abetment.

According to the police the accused allegedly assaulted the complainant at Dattapada area with knife over a sudden quarrel.

At the Bandra Court, the accused was ordered to be released on bail.

*

Alleged to have removed five dhoties from a counter in a shop, Abdul Wahab Bismilla was arrested by the Kingsway police yesterday.

The property, which is valued at Rs. 25, has been recovered.

He was ordered to be released on bail.

*

Laltaprasad Ramanant and seven others were arrested by the Santa Cruz police yesterday as a preventive measure.

According to the police, the accused are alleged to have assaulted each other with fist blows and are alleged to have threatened to kill one another.

They were ordered to be released on bail.

*

The Mahim police today, arrested Yadav Bhiva Hivale alias Chintya Dada and Baksoo Rahiman on a charge of theft of carpenter's tools collectively valued at Rs. 472.

He was ordered to be released on bail.

*

Shallobai Anant was arrested by the mahim police yesterday on a charge of theft of a gold chain valued at Rs. 140.

He was ordered to be released on bail.

*

Sunder Kudda Shetty was arrested today by the Dharavi police under the Bombay Act as he was allegedly found in possession of a big knife.

At the Bandra Court, the accused was ordered to be released on bail.

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C.R. Pleads For Renascence Of Moral Values

BANGALORE, December 20.

MR. C. Rajagopalachari pleaded here today for a renascence of religious and moral values so that the younger generation could be brought up in a new way by giving spiritual values an overriding importance.

Mr. Rajagopalachari, who was a student of the Central College, Bangalore, for six years during the last decade of the nineteenth century was delivering the presidential address at the centenary celebrations of his alma mater.

He said that the nineteenth century had enthroned rationalism ousting all traditional beliefs regarding a Supreme Almighty Intelligence.

But after a hundred years of the age of reason we had found that knowledge without restraint was a disastrous possession.

The sacred myth about Eve and the tree of knowledge in the Garden of Eden was acquiring a new and terrible meaning of the doctrine of temptation of knowledge which in course of time unless a miracle saved mankind would end in the annihilation of civilisation.

ATOMIC HORROR

Mr. Rajagopalachari said that the Council of the Federation of American Scientists had recently found that the stockpiles of nuclear bombs in the possession of nuclear powers were now sufficient to wipe out the entire human race and that there was no likelihood of any defence being discovered against massive atomic attack.

The very process of experimentation in the making and improving of these nuclear weapons had led to a poisoning of the whole world along with its future children, even if no war broke out and we were saved from atomic battles.

The poisonous character of some of the elements thrown out in these tests—isotopes of carbon — would continue, according to scientists of eminence for thousands of years after each fallout producing mutations in the hereditary cells which would cause congenital deformities.

URGENT NEED

All these factors were known but rationalism could only reason, it could not restrain, said Mr. Rajagopalachari.

What restrained men was religion, but religion had been so seriously undermined that selfishness and irresponsibility persisted even though grave doubts had come upon us about the claims of rationalism.

In this our present position, said Mr. Rajagopalachari we must restore the spiritual values. It was a case of "must" if we wished to live. The young should be brought up so as to accept values other than material.

But religions should be cleared of all rigidity which did not suit the conditions produced by two centuries of mutual attacks over and above the general impact of reason on all religions.

He said that religion should be made gentle and easy like what a mother is to her children.

It was possible to devise and through trial and error establish a working scheme of primary and high school education wherein religious ideals and disciplines formed a substantial part.

Mr. Rajagopalachari said that Mahatma Gandhi's central theme was that equal respect for all religions.

Religions could become part of our way of life, notwithstanding one's wholehearted adherence to ones own faith.—PTI.

Exchange Regulation Act Amended

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20.

The Lok Sabha today passed the Foreign Exchange Regulation (amendment) Bill, after the Deputy Finance Minister, Mr. B. R. Bhagat, had explained that it was a "simple, innocuous" measure designed to remove misapprehension among foreign investors about the scope of section 13 of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act.

Mr. Bhagat said that the intention behind this section which was couched in general terms was to regulate only the transfer of Government of India Securities issued prior to August 15, 1947.

This intention was specified under a notification issued under the Act, and the amending bill contained precisely what was stated in the notification, he added.

During the debate on the bill Mr. T. C. N. Menon (Communist-Kerala) and Mr. S. Easwara Iyer (Ind-Kerala) said the bill was unnecessary.

Mr. K. R. Achar (Congress-Mysore) welcomed the bill and said it was essential to remove any misapprehensions in the minds of foreign investors when India wanted more foreign capital.

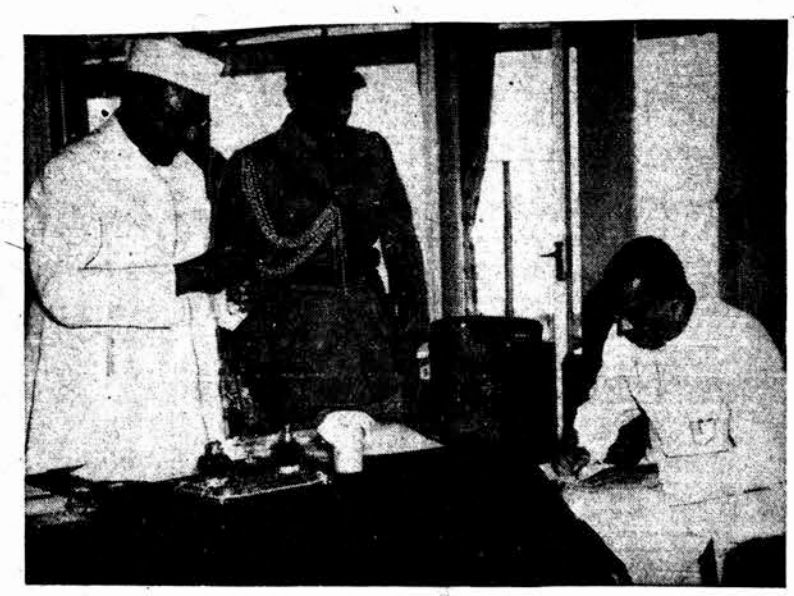
Mr. Bhagat replying to the points, said it was surprising that controversies had been created over a matter in which there was no controversy.

The bill did not give any fresh guarantee or concessions to foreign investors, he said.—P.T.I.

Pakistan Has Paid Its Contribution

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20.

In the Lok Sabha today, Mr. Ahmed Mohiuddin, Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation, correcting a reply given by him in the House earlier this month, said that Pakistan had paid its share of 15,633 dollars to the International Civil Aviation Organisation.—PTI.



Mr. B. D. Garware (right) the new Sheriff, taking charge after being sworn-in by Governor Sri Prakasa.

AhmedabadHails Vinoba Bhave

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 20.

CITIZENS OF AHMEDABAD ACCORDED THE BHOODAN LEADER, ACHARYA VINOBA BHAVE, AN AFFECTIONATE AND IMPRESSIVE WELCOME AS HE ENTERED THE CITY AT VASNA SUBURBS, EARLY THIS MORNING.

A large crowd led by the City's Mayor, Mr. Chandrakant Gandhi and city Congress and Mahagujarat Janata Parishad leaders greeted the Bhoodan leader at Vasna and followed him to the fashionable Ellis-Bridge suburb in a huge procession.

Large crowds thronged the streets to have a "darshan" of the Bhoodan leader as he passed through the Sardar Bridge across the Sabarmati to enter the thickly populated walled city at Jamalpur.

The Acharya visited the famous Jagannath temple before entering the city.

On his way to the banks of the Sabarmati, where nearly a lakh of people, including over 50,000 children, were waiting to recite a mass prayer, the Acharya was received by the city Congress leaders and garlanded.

The authorities relaxed the prohibitory order for the day today following the suspension by the Mahagujarat Janata Parishad of its memorial satyagraha which entered fifth month this week, for two days—today and tomorrow.

The ban on the assembly of five or more persons has been in force in the area through which Acharya Bhave was to pass in the course of his visit to the city.

The city's textile mills and most of the educational institutions remained closed today to enable the people and students join the city's reception to the Bhoodan leader.—PTI.

38 Disputes Settled

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Thirtyeight disputes between employers and employees were amicably settled through the intervention of Conciliators and Conciliation officers in Bombay State during September — 11 under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 and 27 under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

No settlement could be brought about in 81 cases—20 under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 18 under the C.P. and Berar Industrial Disputes Act and 43 under the Industrial Disputes Act, while 89 disputes were either not pursued or withdrawn by the parties—11 under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act and 78 under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Twentytwo agreements, 19 settlements and 54 awards were registered under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act and 19 agreements were registered under the C. P. and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act during the month.

Story Of Jackets In Gold Smuggling Case

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Shamsuddin Kamaluddin, the driver of Gordhandas Majithia, was cross-examined by Mr. Puskar Kanojia, the defence lawyer, before Mr. G. K. Rege, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

The witness said that he had no contact with the accused Abdul Karim in connection with gold smuggling.

In all he had made six statements to the officers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mongde, the witness said that he knew Pratapsingh Sodha prior to June, 1957.

He used to see Sodha at the Maharaja Cold Drink House and sometimes he used to see him in company of Kishan.

One day Kishan told him to go with Sodha to the place of Paes and bring the jackets.

Kishan did not tell him anything else at that time.

After Kishan told him he and Sodha went on lambretta to the place of Paes.

Kishan told him that the jackets which were to be brought from Paes' place were to be sent to Bombay with Sodha.

When he and Sodha went to the place of Paes, Paes asked him who Sodha was and he told him that Kishan had sent him with him.

He and Sodha wore a jacket each under their shirt.

After wearing the jackets, they left the place of Paes.

Kishan had told him that the two jackets were to be sent to Bombay with Sodha.

He wore one jacket and gave the other to Sodha to wear, because he jackets were first to be taken to his place.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

President Returns

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20.

The President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad returned to Delhi this afternoon at the end of his goodwill visits to Malaya and Indonesia.

He was given an affectionate welcome on his return at the Indian Air Force station by the Vice President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, Prime Minister Nehru, Central Ministers and several members of the President's family and Rashtrapathi Bhawan staff.

New Sheriff Takes Charge

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE new Sheriff, Mr. B. D. Garware, took charge of office from the outgoing Sheriff, Mr. J. C. Jain this morning.

Mr. Garware was, earlier, sworn in by Governor Sri Prakasa at Raj Bhavan.

The new Sheriff is a prominent business man and industrialist.

He was President of the All-India Plastics Manufacturers' Association in 1950-51 and again in 1956-58.

Mr. Garware was president of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce for four years.

As chairman of the Maharashtra Economic Development Council since 1956, he has taken keen interest in the economic progress of Maharashtra.

He was a delegate to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry to the ECAFE Conference held in Tokyo in September, 1956.

New Development Scheme For Gramdan Villages

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A programme of planning and reconstruction of the villages obtained in gramdan in Sarvodaya areas of Bombay State is to be undertaken through the organisation of a new type of co-operative societies.

The functioning of these societies will be governed by special bye-laws framed by the Co-operative Department and embodying the various objectives of the gramdam movement.

This decision was taken by the State Sarvodaya Committee, at its meeting held at Sachivalaya, this afternoon. Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Chief Minister of Bombay and Chairman of the Committee, presided.

As a result of the committee's decision, every Sarvodaya Centre will organise at least one co-operative society in each gramdan village.

KATARI PRAISES PROGRESS OF INDIAN NAVY

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20.

"OUR main object during the last decade has been to lay the foundation for the building up of a balanced Navy commensurate with the need to defend the seas around India.... To achieve this aim we had to consolidate and modernise the Service and make ourselves self-sufficient in naval training of our officers and seamen", declared Vice-Admiral R. D. Katari, Chief of the Naval Staff, today in the course of his broadcast talk on the occasion of the Navy Day.

In the course of his broadcast Vice-Admiral Katari said:

"Our main object during this period has been to lay the foundation for the building up of a balanced Navy commensurate with the need to defend the seas around India — a formidable task when you realise that the coastline of India extends over 3,000 miles.

"To achieve this aim we had to consolidate and modernise the Service and make ourselves self-sufficient in naval training of our officers and seamen. These ten years have meant hard work and toil, but we have made considerable progress.

"You would have read in the Press about the additions to the Fleet that have been taking place from time to time, the latest three being INS Mysore, a most modern cruiser, which joined the Fleet in December last year, and the Brahmaputra and Khukri, the anti-aircraft and anti-submarine frigates.

"More ships will be joining the Fleet in the next two years."

TRAINING

Speaking of naval training he said:

"We have made good progress in the building up of resources locally and today except for the very advanced courses — what might be termed post-graduate courses — almost all the training is carried out in India in the various schools at Cochin, Jamnagar, Lonavla and Vishakapatnam.

The Naval Air Arm is also being developed and an aircraft-carrier is being refitted and modernised in the United Kingdom for the Indian Navy.

"It is a patent fact that it is neither possible nor prudent for the defence services of any country, much less for a sovereign country like ours, to depend on foreign sources for her defence needs.

"With the object of attaining self-sufficiency in as many directions as possible we have made a start in the production of indigenous stores for the Navy.

"I am happy to be able to tell you that a large proportion of our armament stores are now produced in India and the dependence on foreign countries for other naval stores is being reduced rapidly.

"SIMILARLY A BEGINNING HAS BEEN MADE IN THE BUILDING OF MINOR WAR VESSELS FOR THE INDIAN NAVY. ALL THESE EFFORTS HAVE HELPED US TO CONSERVE FOREIGN EXCHANGE WHICH IS SO BADLY NEEDED TO IMPLEMENT THE FIVE-YEAR PLANS.

"From the brief survey I have made so far, you will appreciate that the Indian Navy has made good progress towards achieving our object: but we have a long way to go before we can rest on our oars, satisfied with the thought that our Navy is sufficient for our defence needs."

"During June and July this year, the Indian ships, during their Summer Exercises, visited China, Japan, Viet-Nam and Malaya and wherever they went they received enthusiastic reception. There has been nothing but high praise for the conduct and behaviour of our officers and men.

Lange Gives Tips To Fund-Raisers

BOMBAY, December 20.

"WHAT is missing in so many fund-raising campaigns today is that the person who gives the money does not know where the money goes.

"This is what the Community Chest organisation has tried to remedy and this is partly the reason too for the movement's extraordinary success," said Dr. Frederick M. Lange addressing a group of prominent social workers here this morning.

Executive vice-president of the Dallas Community Chest Trust Fund of Dallas, Texas, Dr. Lange was speaking before members of the Indian Conference of Social Work.

"All the year round, five days a week, the Community Chest organisation approaches big business firms in our city to allow their employees to come with us and see what is being done in the social welfare field.

"We take them round to hospitals, to mental homes, to institutions for child care, and when they see the blind, the homeless and the crippled they cannot but be, so to speak mentally attuned to giving," continued Dr. Lange.

The American social worker who has spent almost three decades in mobilising and administering financial resources for charitable purposes, went on to describe the mechanism of the Community Chest movement.

"In my community of Dallas, for instance," Dr. Lange explained, "we work all through the year, but the money is raised in one intensive 30-day campaign during October. This year we collected more than dol. 2,750,000 which will now be distributed among the various social welfare agencies in the city."

"You may be surprised to learn," he added, "that there are just 15 paid workers in the whole movement. The bulk of the work is done by an army of 6,000 volunteers, who go from house to house, street to street, soliciting funds."

Dr. and Mrs. Lange, who arrived here Thursday and who are due to leave tomorrow night, are on their way back to the United States from Tokyo, where he was a U.S. delegate to the Ninth International Conference of Social Work.

In his 30 years as a social worker, Dr. Lange has helped raise more than 50,000,000 dollars for various charitable causes.

Indicative of his city's gratitude and appreciation is the fact that he has twice won the annual award of the Negro community in Dallas for outstanding work in his field.

He was also awarded a citation by the National Conference of Christians and Jews for promoting better relations between different religious groups.

MPs' Bill Passed

NEW DELHI, Dec. 20.

The Lok Sabha today passed, after a brief debate, a Bill extending the life of the Prevention of Disqualification Act, 1953, till the end of 1959. The Act was due to expire by the end of this year.

Mr. A. K. Sen, Law Minister, said that if the life of the original Act was not extended, many Members of Parliament who were holding offices in state-sponsored bodies would be liable to disqualification of their membership of the House.—PTI.

The South African Government Information Services film "Colourful Courtship," which portrays a wedding ceremony in a tribal area, has been banned by the Egyptian Government.

Air Marshal S. Mukerjee, Chief of the Air Staff, presenting golden aircrew wings of the Indonesian Air Force, to Lieut. Sukarno, who graduated as a navigator, at a passing-out parade held at the Air Force Station, Hyderabad, on Friday.

2 Tankers Collide

BOMBAY, Saturday.

WHILE steaming out after discharging cargo in the harbour, the Stanvac tanker "Stanvac Calcutta" was involved in a collision with the Norwegian tanker "Etnefjell" about a half mile off Butchers Beacon at 6 a.m. today.

While the Stanvac Calcutta was in ballast, the Norwegian tanker was fully loaded.

BOTH THE TANKERS WERE IN THE HANDS OF BOMBAY PORT TRUST PILOTS AT THE TIME OF THE COLLISION.

There were no fatalities.

Preliminaries inquiries indicate that the Norwegian tanker had sustained damage on the star board side and the "Stanvac Calcutta" would require temporary repairs on the bows.

The Third Officer of the Norwegian tanker was injured in the collision and admitted in the Breach Candy Hospital.

The name of the officer was given as Mr. Poll Nostrik.

He is stated to have sustained a fracture of the leg. He was in the cabin at the time of the accident.

The "Stanvac Calcutta" (9,933 tons) was heading for the open seas from the Butcher Island Oil Terminal Station whereas the Norwegian tanker "Etnefjell" (9,832 tons) was making for Pir Pau for a berth.

The kerosene oil cargo of the Norwegian tanker is believed to be safe.

Captain W. E. Brown, Deputy Conservator of the Bombay Port Trust, will hold an inquiry into the collision.

It was learnt that the sea channel going to Pir Pau offers restricted navigation—more so when two ships come from opposite directions.

Besides, the channel is not uniformly deep for bigger vessels.

This, probably, contributed to the cause of the accident.

HOMOEO BOOKS.

Kent, D. J. T.
NEW REMEDIES Rs. 20/-
Guernsey, Dr. H. N. KEY
NOTE TO MAT. MEDICA Rs. 6/-
Boenninghausen, Dr. G.
Von LESSER WRITINGS Rs. 10/-
Douglass, Dr. M. e.
PEARLS OF HOMOEOPATHY Rs. 4/-
Gregg, Dr. R. R. CONSUMPTION Rs. 8/-
Catalogue on request

SETT DEY & CO.

Original Homoeo Pharmacy,
40A, Strand Road (B.C.), P.B. 56,
CALCUTTA-1.

ENTERTAINMENTS

NIGHTLY 7.15

NOW NIGHTLY—7-15
Tickets now selling at
VALLABHBHAI PATEL STADIUM
Daily from 1 P.M. to 8 P.M.
Rs. 1.50 nP. Tickets on sale after 3 P.M. only

Rs. 10/- & Rs. 15/- Reserved Seats
3 days in advance
From 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. at
BOAT CHURCHGATE
(No Telephone Reservations Please)

Rs. 3/- & 6/- Tickets—Same Day
From 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. Daily at all
GARMENT CLEANING WORKS

Special after Show B.E.S.T. Bus Service
Adequate Parking Space

TODAY at 8-30 p.m.
LAST SHOW:
MAKE IT A MUST
A Terrific Eye-opener of what really is our First City
I.N.T.'s Modern Ballet
DEKH TERI BAMBAI
(Here is Bombay)
RANG BHAVAN
(DHOBI TALAO)
Tickets: Rs. 5, 3, 2 & 1 (chairs provided): Plans open at Rang Bhavan from 8-30 a.m. onwards

SHOT on LOCATION
— in the hearts of the teeming millions of the world!
Ramesh Saigal's
PHIR SUBHA HOGI
RAJ KAPOOR
MALA SINHA & REHMAN
24TH WEEK
Lyrics: SAHIR
Music: KHAYYAM
IMPERIAL
Ad. Bkg. 9.30 to 12 & 4 to 7
2.45, 6, 9. Sun. 11.30.
DEFENCE (Colaba), MEENA (Kandivali), VENUS (K. Camp.)
A Rajdeep Release

HE HAS CAST SPELL OVER ALL!
Son OF Sinbad
Premnath, Jabeen, Nishi, Tiwari, Bhagwan, Purnima
MINERVA
3, 6, 9 Sun. 12. B. 10 to 12 & 4 to 6
REX 12, 3, 6, 9 RIVOLI
B. 10 to 8 p.m. & 10 to 12 & 4 to 6
Kumkum — Surya
3, 6, 9. Sun. 12. 3, 6, 9 Sun. 12-15
STAR, NEPTUNE, VYANKATESH
NEW MODEL, ALLWYN, REGENT

GRAND GALA OPENING
TODAY at 6 P.M.
When Shri. B. D. GARWARE, The Sheriff of Bombay has kindly consented to inaugurate the show.
DAILY 2 SHOWS. 6 p.m. & 9 p.m:
Opp. MAHIM RAILWAY STATION

GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH
RATES Box seat Rs. 4.50; Reserved Rs. 3.50;
1st class Rs. 2.50, 2nd class Rs. 1.25, gallery .62 nP.
Adv. Bkg. 9 a. m. to 12 Noon for all class—except 2nd class & gallery
FOR 1st CLASS—CURRENT DAY ONLY
Phone 63416

FINANCE CHRONICLE

SHARES RULE QUIET IN RESTRICTED TRADING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AFTER yesterday's minor rally equities opened slightly lower today than their previous closing levels. The undertone was quiet with moderate business passing during the earlier part of the session.

Tata Steel Ordinaries and Indian Irons opened at Rs. 172.75 and Rs. 25.40 against their previous closing levels of Rs. 173 and Rs. 25.40 respectively.

Textiles were a shade subdued. Bombay Dyeings which closed last at Rs. 55.70 started today at Rs. 55.60 and were steady at that level. Centuries were quoted at Rs. 417, Kohinoors at Rs. 235, National Rayons at Rs. 231, Svadeshis at Rs. 203 and India United Ordinaries at Rs. 8.48.

The miscellaneous group was steady with minor changes. ACCs were reported at Rs. 150, Scindias at Rs. 21.08, Bombay Burmahs old at Rs. 477 and Tata Chemicals at Rs. 14.32, Tata Locos were held at Rs. 157, Tata Oils at Rs. 42.50, Premier Constructions at Rs. 232.50, Voltas at Rs. 135.50 and Belapurs at Rs. 296.

In the cash section Indian Coppers changed hands at Rs. 3.52, Hindustan Motors at Rs. 6.48 and Premier Automobiles at Rs. 79.50.

FORWARD SECTION

MILLS

B. Dyeing (1.75)	....	55.50
Century (8.14) XR	....	416.25
Kohinoor (4)	....	233.00
Svadeshi Mills (2)	....	204.25
Central India	.....	87.00
Simplex (3.50)	.....	169.00
Gokak (3)	.....	127.00
New Great ..	.....	212.00
Finlay (20)	.....	258.00
Swan (25	.....	345 00
National Rayon (14)	....	239.25
I. U. Ord. (0.81)	....	8.48
I.U. Defd. (0.12)	....	1.08
Standard (22.50)	....	404.00
Indore (3)	....	99.50
Sreenivas (12)	....	135.00
Tata (2)	.....	35.75
Morarji (15)	....	236.00
Edward (15)	....	220.00
Apollo (0.19)	....	1.34
Madhusudan (6)	.....	96 00
Podar (6)	....	127.50
Khatau (10) XD	.....	156.50
B R Cotton	.....	25.00
Mysore (2)	....	85.00
Minerva (6)	.....	64.00
Model (7.50)	.....	172.50
Elphinstone (5)	....	32.00
Ajam (3.50)	.....	60.00
Osman	....	42.25

STEELS

Tata Steel Ord. (8.25) ..		172.50
New (7.56)	.....	169.50
T. S 1st Pref. (6)	..	151.00
T. S. 2nd Pref. (7)	....	112.00
Indian Iron (1)	....	25.55
I. Iron Pref. (2.50)	....	100.50
Tata Loco (3) XR	....	157.00
Tata Loco Right	....	47.00

CEMENTS

Associated Cement (9)	....	149.75
New (3.37)	.....	156.50
Digvijay (3)	.....	128.00
Orissa Cement (1.50)	....	11.76
Andhra	.....	10.90

INDUSTRIES

Bombay Burmah (7.50) ..		476.50
Belapur (18)	....	296.00
Bhopal (2)	....	26.00
Phaltan (10)	....	159.00
Changdeo	.....	32.00
Scindia Steam (1.25)	....	21.12
Great Eastern (11.25)	....	25.10
P. Construction (10)	....	232.50
Tata Chemical (0.80)	....	14.40
Tata Oil (2.50)	....	42.25
Shivrajpur (NS) (3) XR ..		86.00
B I C (0.10)	....	3.90
Indian Copper (0.17)	....	3.54
Burma Petrol (0.14)	....	2.02
Alcock Ord. (12.50)	....	242.50
Polson Ord. (10)	.....	155.00
Walchandnagar	....	270.00
Wimco (11)	....	183.50
Shivrajpur (NS) (3) XR		87.00
Larsen T XD XR	....	16.20
Premier Auto (8)	....	80.00
Hind Motor	....	6.56
Voltas (9)	....	135.50
Investment Trust (5.50) ..		81.30

ELECTRICS

Tata Hydro (5)	.....	122.00
Andhra (50)	.....	1195.00
Tata Power (50)	....	1222.50

CASH SECTION

MILLS

Phoenix (12.50)	.....	117.50
Ind Mrg (75)	.....	
Raja Poona (6)	.....	77.00
Berar	.....	47.50
Victoria (20)	.....	250 00
Laxmi (5.50)	.....	405 00
Vijaya Cotton (7.50)	.....	98
Western (75)	.....	
Sholapur	..	425.00
Sassoon Cotton (2)	..	40.00
Hindustan (75)	.....	
Ahd Advance (5)	..	145.00
Gold Mohur (15)	..	178.50
Sussoon Silk (0.25)	...	9.75
Kurla (12.50)	..	137.50
Colaba	...	40.50
New City (6.5)	..	95.00
Bradbury (7.50)—	.....	133.75
Dawn (5)	.....	81.00
N K Hind (6)	..	60.50
N S Jute (0.75) XR	..	12.84
Jam Ranjit	.....	1450.00
Mafatlal Fine (15)	...	408.00
Kothari Textile	...	14.84
Jiyaji Rao	..	9.75
Ruby	.....	80.20
Navsari Cotton	...	155.00

ELECTRIC (CASH)

Ahmedabad (3) XD	..	94.50
Surat (4.50)	...	112.50
Amalgamated (0.421)	..	11.32
Bombay Suburban (3) XD		110.00
Poona (4)	.....	110.00
Broach (0.62)	...	8.12
Nadiad	..	60.00

BANKS

Central Bank (2)	...	58.20
Central Bank New (2)	..	59.30
Bank of India	...	137.00
Bank of India New (5)	..	139.50
Union Bank (1.25)	....	7.48
Dena Bank (1.25)	...	47.00
Baroda	.....	124.00
United Commercial	..	66.50
Punjab National (2.50)	...	56.80
Jaipur (3)	..	46.00
Jodhpur	..	1.36
Bikaner (1.12)	..	26.00
Maharashtra	..	40.00

INSURANCE SHARES

Oriental (200)	..	860.00
Empire (25)	..	212.50
New India (3)	..	52.30
New India New	....	52.50
Jupiter (0.75)	....	7.12
Vulcan (1.50)	..	19.72
Indian Mercantile (3.60)	..	47.25
Uni Fire (1)	..	13.00
All India General	....	3.00
B I G (1.15)	...	13.80
Neptune	..	1.25
Industrial and Pru (35)	..	29.50
Dena Ins (3) XD	..	85.30
New Great (1.60)	...	20.88
New Asiatic (3.37)		4.00

RAILWAYS

C P (2.75)	...	60.00

MISCELLANEOUS SHARES

Dena Trust (0.81)	...	11.00
Bom Burmah New (3)	...	175.00
Mackenzie (6)	...	79.00
Kemp and Co (7)	.....	210.00
Zandu Pharmacy (7)	..	114.00
Gujarat Invest Trust (1)		25.00
Dharamsey Chemical (5)	..	80.00
Alembic (NS)	.....	152.00
Supreme Industries (8)	.....	120.00
Bombay Uganda (2.8)	..	47.00
United Motor XD	....	15.00
Bombay Safe (26	..	600 00
Gujarat Safe Dep	..	120.00
Estrella Batteries (2)	..	36.50
Josts Cor	..	60.50
Killick Ind (7) XD	...	146.00
Mukund (1.20)	...	13.24
Delo	.....	55.00
Die Potte	.....	90 00
Kamanj	...	5.76
Rampur Coal	...	90.75
Sathe Biscuit	..	95.00
Bombay Cycle	...	19.24
Hind Cycle	.....	110.00
Mukund (1.20)	...	13.24
Dhrangadhra Chemicals (6)		98.00
Oonia Pharmacy	..	17.00
Mahindra	..	18.40
Amar Dye	...	106.00
Sen Raleigh	.....	14.20
India Cement	..	5.40
Dalmia Cement	.....	9.12
Ashok Cement	...	6.72
Bagalkot Cement	..	8.52
Aundh (12.50)	...	148.00
Hind Ele.	..	141.00
Sir Krishna Sugar	...	9.36
Kaberi Sugar	..	56.50
Maharashtra Sugar	..	166.50
Hind Sugar	.....	290 00
Kesar Sugar	.....	57.00
Blue Mount	.....	9.70
Water Fall	..	3.70
I C I C	..	78.00
Standard Batteries	...	113.75
Jaipur Udyog	...	9.84
Texmaco C D	...	21.10
Ind Vegetable	...	102.50
Hindustan Lever	.....	26.50
Gwalio Rayon	...	13.48
Orient Paper XD	...	30.90
Midland	.....	12.82
Sirpur	.....	12.36
Man Industries	.....	90.00
New Swadeshi Sugar	..	250.50
Ravalgaon (12)	....	137.00
West Coast Paper	....	111.75
Bharat Lines	...	13.12
Empire Dyeing	..	47.50
T Manekial Old	..	125.00
I Manekial New		120.00

OUTSIDE SHARES

Indian Steam	...	14.52
Burmah Mines	.....	1.32
Nonferrous Metal	.....	1.11
National Carbon	....	28.75
Guest Keen Williams (1.20)		37.50
Rallis Ord	.....	42.00
Rallis Pref	..	68.00
Indian Phillips XD	..	16.25
Indian Oxygen	.....	23.56
Indian Cable	...	27.31
Ind Alumi	...	15.81
Dunlop Rubber	..	30.00

OTHER MARKETS

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

PEPPER: Ready Rs. 68 Magsar 476 to 481 Maha Rs. 485 to 490.

COCONUT OIL: Ready Rs 31/8 Jan 30.

COPRA: Rajapur Rs 495 Alleppy Rs 460 Colombo Rs 475 Ginger New Rs 42 Old Rs 31.

CLOVES: Rs 890 Casia Rs 465 Camphor Rs 14.19 Mercury Rs 3051 Menthol Rs 58.

HESSIAN MARKETS

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

Ready 45x11	...	nP 52
Ready 40x7½	..	nP 37
Ready 40x10	..	nP 48
D W Bags 40x28	..	nP 921
B Twill 44x26½		Rs 112/8
Liverpool 44x26½		Rs. 123
Twine (B Maund)		Rs 42

ART SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Dec. 19.

DECEMBER DELIVERY

Open	..	614
Highest	..	614
Lowest	..	611
Close	..	613

FEBRUARY DELIVERY

Open	..	623
Highest	..	624
Lowest	..	621
Close	...	623
Ready 120 Japan	..	4-12-0
Ready 150 Japan		.5-2-6
Ready 150 Italy	..	5- 4-0

Gold & Silver

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

The Bullion market was quiet but steady with moderate business.

At the opening Posh silver was quoted at Rs. 193-6 against the last close at Rs. 193-13 and steadied at Rs. 193.9.

Business in Posh gold was done at Rs. 113-7 against the last close at Rs. 113-8 and steadied at Rs. 113-8.

GOLD MAGSAR opened at Rs. 113-2, highest Rs. 113-3, lowest Rs. 112-13 and close Rs. 112-15.

GOLD POSH opened at Rs. 113-7 highest Rs. 113-8, lowest Rs. 113-3, and close Rs. 113-4-6.

SILVER MAGSAR opened at Rs. 192-4, highest Rs. 192-6 lowest Rs. 191-12 and close Rs. 191-12.

SILVER POSH opened at Rs. 193-6 highest Rs. 193-8, lowest Rs. 192-15 and close Rs. 192-15.

Bombay Cotton

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

The forward cotton market was quiet this morning with moderate business. Upcountry arrivals were 8,000 carts.

At the opening March delivery was quoted at Rs. 631-12 against the last close at Rs. 631-12 and declined at Rs. 631-4 on scattered selling.

JARILLA MARCH opened at Rs. 631-75 highest Rs. 632, lowest Rs. 629-75 and close Rs. 631-75.

Premier Auto

The Premier Automobiles Ltd. has shown lower sales for the year 1957-58 compared to the previous year.

Total sales during 1957-58 amount to Rs. 14,51,37,412 which compares with Rs. 17,31,01,635 of the preceding year.

During the year the company sold 2,651 cars and 4,777 trucks which compare with 5,983 cars and 5,436 trucks respectively during the previous year.

STEEL WORKS TECHNICIANS RETURN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first batch of 18 Indian technicians, trained in the United Kingdom under the Colombo Plan for the Durgapur Steel works, arrived here yesterday, after a 12 months stay in Britain, on board the Anchor Line ship "Circassia."

Welcoming them on board the ship at Ballard Pier, Bombay's Minister for Planning and Development, Industries and Electricity, said they had hard work ahead of them, as steel was vital to the delopment projects and was given priority in the country's Five Year Plans.

Mr. Wankhede thanked the Government and the people of the United Kingdom for having afforded training facilities to the Indian technicians.

About 300 Indians are to be trained over a period of four years, for supervisory work in the steel project.

Mr. E.G. Norris, Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India, was also present to welcome the technicians.

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE Dec. 20.

Coiryarn Bevpore Rs. 165-175 Quilandy Rs. 190-200 Fibre Garbled Rs. 170 Ungarbled Rs. 150.

Cocoanuts raw husked Rs 175 Unhusked Rs. 210 Dry Rs. 212.50 Cocoanut oil Rs. 725 Copra office Rs. 485 Dilpasand Rs. 505 Madras nottan Rs. 515.

Penper Wynaad Rs. 565 Country Rs. 530 Dry ginger Rs. 225 Coffee Robusta Rs. 205.

Timber pali Rs. 65.70 Junglewood Rs. 55.60 Velapine Rs. 60.65 Benteak Rs. 50.60 Teak Rs. 150-160 Mango Rs. 3-50-3-75 Teak Rs. 35-37-50 Rosewood Rs. 25-27-50.

Transactions in shares

BOMBAY, Dec. 20.

MILLS: Apollo 1.24, B. Dyeing 55.60, 55.50, 55.80, 55.50, C. India 67, Century 417, 17.50, 16.25, Finlay 238, Gokak 127, I. U. Defd. 1.08, I.U. Ord. 8.48, Indore 99.50, Kohinoor 236, 32.50, 33, Model 171.25, 72.50, Morarji 236, Mysore 35, Podar 127.50, Simplex 169, Standard 404, Svadeshi 203, 4.50, 4.25, Tata Mill 35.75.

ELECTRICS: Ahmedabad 94.60, 94.50, Andhra 1195, Hydro 122, Power 1220, 22.50.

STEAMERS: Great Eastern 25.10, Scindia 21.12, 21.04, 21.16, 21.12.

STEELS: I. Iron 25.45, 25.50, 25.40, 25.55, 25.50, 25.55, Tata Ord. 172.75, 72.50, 73, 72.50, Tata New 169.25, 69.50, Tata New IInd 111.25, 12,

SUGARS: Belapur 296.50 96, Phaltan 160 59, Walchand 270.

CEMENTS: ACC 150 49.75, Digvijay 128, Orissa 11.76.

MISCELLANEOUS: Alcock 242.50, B B Old 478 77 78.50 76.50, B B Petrol 2.02, Hind. 6.56, I. Copper 3.56 3.50 3.54, Larsen 16.20, Rayon 232 30.50 31.50 30.25, P Auto 80 80.50 80, P. Const. 233 32.50, Shivrajpur 85, Tata Chem. 14.32 14.40, Tata Loco 157 57.75 57, Tata Old 42.50 42 42.25, Voltas 135.50 36 35.50.

CASH SECTION

Andhra 1072.50 76.25 Hydro 106.25 7.50 Digvijay Cement 84.50 BIC 96.50 P. Const. 1st 86.50 P. Const IInd 82.50 Tata Chem 90, Baroda 124 Central 58.20 India 137 Punjab 56.80 Union 7.52 U. Com 66.50 New India 52.30 New India A 52.50 52.60 52.50 Bharat 13 Mukand 13.24.

Devangere 113.50 Goldmohur 178.50 Surat 111.75 12 Kesar 56.50 Krishna 9.36 Maharashtra 167 Dalmia 9.12.

Alembic 152 Brady 65 Ceat 63 C.P. 60 B.I.C. 3.60 Chemo Pharam 20 Hind Lever 26.50 Gwalior 13.48 I. Dyestuff 150 Jyoti New 125 Killick XD 146 Mahendra 18.40 Sirpur 12.12 12.40 12.36 Supreme 120 West Coast 111.75 Haileyburia 16.24 Tata Loco Right 47.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Dec 20.

The produce market was quiet today. This year crops are fairly large and the demand is limited. Professional operators are liquidating their holdings.

Groundnuts February opened at Rs. 161-4 against the last close at Rs. 162-6 and declined at Rs. 161-2. December delivery was quoted at Rs 31-15 and February at Rs. 32-7.

Castorseeds May delivery opened at Rs. 141-8 against the last close at Rs. 142-12.

Cottonseeds February were done at Rs. 115-8 and linseed was placed at Rs. 31-9.

GROUNDNUTS: Ready quality new Rs. 32-4, Ready Khandesh Rs. 32-8, Bold new Rs. 31-12, Dec. Jan. Rs. 31-12, Feb. Mar. Rs. 32-4.

CASTORSEEDS: Ready Rs. 28-4, Kanpur Rs. 27-2, Gujarat Rs. 28-4.

LINSEED: Ready Rs. 37-8, Mar. Rs. 32-6

KHURSANI SEEDS: Feb. Mar. Rs. 27, Kardi Feb. Mar. Rs. 19.

OILS Groundnuts Ready Rs. 16-14, Dec. 17-4, Jan. Rs. 16-15, Feb. Rs. 17-1.

LINSEED: Oil Rs. 18-4, Castor oil Commercial Rs. 14-7.

BSS Rs. 16-4

CASTORSEEDS MAY opened at Rs. 141-62, highest Rs. 141-75, lowest Rs. 140-87, and close Rs. 141.

GROUNDNUTS FEB. opened at Rs. 161.25, highest 161.37, lowest Rs. 160.25 and close Rs. 160.25.

COTTONSEEDS FEB. opened at Rs. 115.50, highest Rs. 115.75, lowest Rs. 114.87, and close Rs. 114.87.

LINSEED MAY opened at Rs. 31.56, highest Rs. 31.56, lowest Rs. 31.37 and close Rs. 31.37.

Calcutta Shares

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

A widening in speculative activity was witnessed on the Calcutta Stock Exchange today where the more speculative issues. Indian Irons providing the lead, scored varving gains depending on the extent of support to individual scrips.

Abatement of recent selling pressure, mainly ascribed to a return of confidence among speculators, and reported purchases of Indian Irons shares by Life Insurance Corporation all provided a somewhat healthier undertone to the market. The turnover was moderate and undertone steady.

Following are today's official closings:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three p.c. Loan 1986 73.40, 2½ p.c. Loan 1961 97.20, 3 p.c. Loan 1966/68 94.06, 3½ p.c. Loan 1964 99.90, 4 p.c. West Bengal 1963 100.75.

COTTON: Jayshree Text. 8.12.

COALS: Amalgamated 21.19, Burrakur 16.50, Pench Valley 24.37, Sendra 9.44.

JUTES: Anglo-India 202, Auckland 152, SL Champdany 111, Ganges 67.50, Kanknarrah 98, Howrah 19.06, Kamarhatty (B) 165 SLS, Lawrence 109 SOL, Megna 14, National 24.50, New Central 19.94 and Orient 158.

ENGINEERINGS: Britania Building 5.94, Indian Iron 25.26, Marshal 5.69, National Iron 8.97, Text. Machinery 20.40.

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 3.56, Metal Corpn. 7.31, Tavoy Tin 0.28, Sone Valley 4.75, Alkali and Chemical 17.31, Calcutta Elec. 14.87, Bharat Commerce 4.87, Eastern Investment 148, Hindusthan Motor 6.65, Indian Aluminium 16.12, Indian Cable 27.50, Jardine Henderson 77, National Pipe and Tube 15.25, National Rolling 13.87, National Carbon 29, Philips India 16.25, Rohtas Ind. 20.37, Shaw Wallace 14.94, Indo-Burma Petrol 25.50, Indian Paper Pulp 19.50, Sirpur Paper 12.12, Orient Paper 29.80, Titaghur Paper 40.62, XD Assam Saw 3.22, India Steam 14.75.

SUGARS: Belsund 11.62, Dyer Meakin 15.50, Sree Krishna Gyanodaya 9.31.

TEAS: Chandypore 124, Hasimara 20.56, Jayshree 11.37, Namburnadi 12.37, Nagisuree 121.

Hapur Market

HAPUR, Dec. 20.

Ready wheat Rs. 25.25 to 26.50, Gram Rs. 19.75, Barley Rs. 17.50, Bejhar Rs 18.50, Maize Rs. 15 to 15.37, Bajra Rs. 16.75, Jowar Rs. 14.75, Guwar Rs. 15.75, Rice Basmati, Rs 28.50, Coarse Rs. 17, Peas Rs 19 to 21, Arhar Rs. 21, Arhar Dal Rs. 21.75, Urd Rs. 18.50, Moong Rs. 20.50 to 21, Masoor Rs. 18, Oats Rs. 18, Kapas Rs. 27, Gur Pansera Rs. 14.75 to 15.12, Balti Rs. 16, Shakkar Rs. 16.75, Crystal Sugar whole Rs. 103.50 per bag, Retail Rs. 38.75, Khandsari Rs. 34.50, Inferior Rs. 26.

Oil seeds Sarson Rs. 25.75, Taramira Rs. 22, G. nut Rs. 15, Cotton seed Rs. 16, Mustard Oil Rs. 66, G. nut oil Rs. 54, Cake Rs. 9.25, Vegetable products Rs. 37.25, Oilcake Rs. 13.12, Bardana Standard Rs. 96, Half bags Sajanwa Rs. 47.

Futures opening gur fagan Rs. 14.56, Cake Baisakh Rs. 10.40, Vanaspati Jany. Rs. 34.31.

Rice Bran Export

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of India has decided to extend the shipment period of the quotas of rice bran of West Bengal and Madras origin up to the end of March, 1959, or till the ceiling is reached whichever is earlier, according to an Export Trade Control notification today.

New York Cotton Steady

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.

The New York cotton futures market closed steady, three points lower to eight higher.

Near months fluctuated throughout a quiet day. At the close prices moved up on trade buying and weekend shortcovering. Scattered liquidation in March earlier was prompted by the steady build-up in the certificated cotton stocks to 66,000 bales.

Sales were approximately 35,000 bales.

NEW YORK COTTON

March	.....	34.29
May	.....	34.34
July	.....	33.50
October	.....	31.54
Middling Spot	.....	35.70
March highest	.....	34.35
March lowest	.....	34.22

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

March	..	34.29
May	..	34.34
July	..	33.51
October	.. ..	31.51
Middling Spot	..	33.35

Liverpool Cotton

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19.

Liverpool cotton futures opened quiet at nominally two points down to unchanged and the mixed contract nominally unchanged. Intermonth exchanges provided chief interest in slow early dealings. While light hedging pressure was limited to previous day's rates until midday when some limits were reduced. Midday close was quiet, seven to five points down and the mixed contract three points down tenders were nil.

Hedging pressure continued in mixed UK contract which showed further loss in quiet afternoon dealings. Trading in American contract was about balanced between mill fixations and mill hedging, otherwise business was mainly professional. The market closed quiet. Sudan contract closed quiet.

LIVERPOOL

December January	..	22.43
March April	..	22,68
May June	..	22.05
July August	..	21.00
October November	..	20.50

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON, Dec. 19.

London Stock markets finished another satisfactory week on a firm note. There was no let-up in the demands for good class industrial equities and with the Unit Trusts and pension funds making their presence very much felt prices went ahead.

A feature was the strength of tobacco shares where British American tobacco and Imperial Tobacco were outstanding. Several leading engineering shares improved but Babcock and Wilcos lost ground. Newspaper shares advanced after yesterday's setback and breweries improved with a spectacular rise in workshop and Retford brewery shares of over one sterling to 95 shillings on news of a bid. Philips lamps lost ground on profittaking but other electrical equipments tended to harden, great universal were good in stores. Despite a setback in profits Landcashire cotton improved.

Giltedged securities received mild support and closed fractionally better.

LONDON STOCKS QUOTATIONS

2 per cent Consols 50 51-16
3½ per cent Conversion Loan 1961 or later 65 15/16
4 per cent War Loan 1960/90 89 15/16
3 per cent War Loan 1952 95 11/16
Chartered Bank 46/3
Hong Kong 48 1/2
Lloyds Bank 44
Mercantile Bank 45/9
National Overseas and Grindlays Bank 29/9

WALL STREET QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.

American Telephone and Telegraph 223 1/2.
Anaconda Copper 60.
Chase National Bank 57 3/4.
General Electric 74 3/8.
General Motors 47 7/8.
International Nickel 88.
National Bank 75 3/8.
Central and Road 26 3/4.
Socony Vacuum 47 5/8.
Texas Company 86 1/4.
Union Carbide 124 1/4.
U S Steel 90 1/4.
Western Union 33 1/8.
Goodyear Tyre 119 1/2.
Ford Motors 49 1/2.
Volume of business on Wall Street was 3540,000 shares.

Specialised Publications Association

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Specialised Publications Association, a representative body of all trade, technical, business and specialised journals in India, at a well-attended general meeting at the Taj Mahal Hotel formally established itself, adopted the Constitution and elected the following Office-Bearers: President:— Mick P. N. D'Souza (INDIAN & EASTERN ENGINEER) Vice President: Amarjit Singh (INDIAN BUILDER) Secretary: K. H. Rao (TRANSPORT) Treasurer: Mr. Largo-Afonso (HEAT EXCHANGER) Committee: Miss. C. C. Ferreira (SILK & RAYON INDUSTRIES) V. G. Rao (BOMBAY CIVIC JOURNAL, P. N. S. Razdan (INDIAN JOURNAL OF ENGINEERING & TECHNOLOGY) J. K. Despande (HANGAM) AND A. D. D'Silva (INDO-ARAB WORLD).

This Association, drawn from members all over India fills along felt and urgent need and has as its primary object the promotion of the interests of every trade, technical, business and specialised Publication in India. It will promote consistency, and as far as possible, uniformity in business and other usages among its Members and protect them from unjust exactions or obligations.

CLOTH SECTORS NEED BALANCED GROWTH

NEW DELHI, December 20.

THE UNION MINISTER FOR COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, MR. LAL BAHADUR SHASTRI, YESTERDAY STRESSED THE NEED FOR BALANCED DEVELOPMENT OF DIFFERENT CLOTH PRODUCING SECTORS.

He said that it was true that the handloom industry offered prospects for employment of a large number of people.

At the same time, the textile mills could not be allowed to suffer although their employment potential was limited.

The handloom industry would continue to be a source of providing employment.

Mr. Shastri who was addressing the first meeting of the reconstituted All India Handloom Board here, said that normally further expansion of powerloom capacity would not be permitted but in States which did not have a textile mill and which wanted to have powerlooms, they would not be prevented from having them.

Mr. Shastri said that there should be no conflict between the different sectors engaged in cloth production—textile mills, handlooms and the khadi and ambar charkha industries.

The handloom industry, he said, would develop rapidly in course of time.

The industry should not have a pessimistic outlook regarding its future.

At the same time, they had to aim at the balanced development of all industries from heavy to small and cottage industries.

RESEARCH

More funds should be spent on development aspects like research marketing designing and providing decent housing facilities for the handloom weavers.

It would be a good thing if money was spent on building colonies for weavers and similar schemes.

Referring to the question of rebate on the sale of handloom cloth, he said it was for the board to give serious consideration to its continuance for an indefinite period.

He asked the members to consider whether it would be fruitful to continue the rebate system for ever.

Mr. Nityanand Kanungo, Commerce Minister who also addressed the Board asked the members to pay particular attention to the demands of the consumers.

He said that the prices of handloom cloth should be made attractive to stand in competition with similar mill cloth.

The chairman of the board, Mr D. F. Joshi, welcoming the members said that the production of handloom cloth which was 1,500 million yards at the end of the first five year plan had now exceeded 1 700 million yards.

The production could be further stepped up if the demand for cloth developed faster.

Referring to the work done for the development of the industry during the last five years, he said that Government had given financial assistance amounting to Rs. 25 crores, half of it as grants and the other half as loans.—PTI

Co-operative Banks For Marathwada

AURANGABAD, Dec. 20.

Mr. T.S. Bharde, Bombay's Minister for Cooperation, said here yesterday that the cooperative movement should be strengthened in all five districts of Marathwada to facilitate the development of the region.

He was inaugurating the first meeting of representatives of central financing agencies, including the delegates of the five cooperative banks in Marathwada.

He stated that the reorganisation of cooperative banks in Marathwada would usher in a new era of all-rou development of the ...ion. He advised cooperators to take a realistic view of their work.

Mr. Bharde said that persons wedded to the philosophy of cooperation were needed in this area. He called upon the cooperators not to be content only with grant of loa to agriculturists but to strengthen the economic condition of their clients and to maintain continuity in the cooperative endeavour.

Earlier in the morning, Mr. Bharde inaugurated a multipurpose society at Bharadi, about 55 miles from here

Savings Fortnight In Madhya Saurashtra

RAJKOT, Dec. 20.

The Jetpur Sub-Division of Madhya Saurashtra District has shown great enthusiasm for small savings during the Small Savings Fortnight in the district, which commenced from December 15.

The people from the sub-division have either invested or promised to invest an amount of Rs 2,10,000 in Small Savings Scrips during the fortnight. Out of this amount, Rs. 75,000 have already been invested.

Ex-rulers of States, village panchayats, co-operative societies and municipalities have extended their co-operation to the Small Savings campaign. The Darbar of Champaraj has invested Rs. 75,000, while the Darbar of Virpur, the Amarnagar panchayat and the co-operative society and the panchayat of Virpur have promised to invest Rs. 5,000 each.

The co-operative societies of Jetpur Taluka have promised Rs. 45,000 and the village panchayats of the same taluka, Rs. 20,000.

The municipality of Dhoraji has promised to invest Rs. 50,000 in Small Savings.

Fabulous Price For Rug

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.

An oriental rug, containing about 29,000,000 knots, is for sale at a price of 80,000 pounds.

This expensive piece of carpet is being offered for sale by W and J Jones, of New York.

It was made at Hereke, in Greece, with silk and silver threads from the region of Mount Olympus. But even at the rate of three knots for two pence it is still expensive.—NAFEN.

Textile Wage Board To Meet

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Central Wage Board for Cotton Textile Industry is commencing its hearings at Coimbatore from January 5, 1959. The hearings at Coimbatore will be in respect of units of the Cotton Textile Industry in Coimbatore, Madras city, Madurai and the rest of Madras State.

Persons representing employers, employees and others who wish to be heard by the Board may communicate with the Secretary of the Board at City Ice Building, 298 Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Institutions For Women: Children Must Register

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has decided to bring into force the Women's and Children's Institutions (Licensing) Act, 1956 with effect from April 1, 1959.

This piece of legislation, enacted by the Union Government, debars a person to establish or maintain a women's or children's institution except under and in accordance with the conditions of the licences granted under the Act.

The Director of Social Welfare, Poona, has been appointed as licensing authority for the purpose so far as Bombay State is concerned.

The existing institutions are given three months' time from the date of the commencement of the Act to make an application for a licence

No fees will be charged for the grant of a licence under this Act.

Mehsana Breaks Record

MEHSANA Dec. 20

Mehsana District has exceeded this year's target of Rs. 20 lakhs fixed for investment in small savings. This was announced by Mr. Homi J. H. Taleyarkhan Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister of Bombay at a function held here on Thursday in celebration of the Small Savings Fortnight of the District.

He congratulated the district on behalf of the Government of Bombay and hoped that efforts to enlist more small savers would continue and the district would qualify itself for the State Prize for the best collections.

The cultural show held on the occasion also contributed Rs. 3 lakhs admission to the show being confined to the purchasers of small savings certificates during the fortnight.

Move For Ceiling On Profits Shakes Investors

CALCUTTA, December 20.

THE draft resolution on economic policy released by the Congress Working Committee has caused concern to the investing public.

This claim is made in a statement issued here by Mr. B. N. Chaturvedi, President of the Calcutta Stock Exchange.

He said shares on the Calcutta and Bombay Stock Exchanges had recorded a sharp decline and the confidence of the investor appeared to be somewhat disturbed.

It was only recently that the share markets had shown signs of activity after the shock administered by the Central Budget of 1957-58.

It was unfortunate, therefore, that at this juncture the Congress Working Committee had put forward the proposal for a ceiling on profits in the private sector without a proper appreciation of its implications.

TAXATION

Mr. Chaturvedi said the burden of taxation on companies and individuals had been steeply increased in the last few years and the Working Committee itself appeared to be of the view that there was little scope for fresh taxation.

The recent studies published by the Research Department of the Reserve Bank of India had clearly shown how on account of high taxation joint stock companies were finding it extremely difficult to obtain the necessary resources for their efficient working.

It was significant that the total incidence of taxes on income, wealth and dividends of companies in India amounted to about 56 per cent, compared to 41.6 per cent in West Germany, 34.5 per cent in Norway and 56 per cent in Sweden.

In the light of this high tax burden it was not clear why there should be a statutory ceiling profits.

Such a proposal would hardly do any good to the economy.

On the other hand, it would cause harm.

It would make investments in industrial concerns less attractive and might encourage the diversion of funds into non-productive channels.

It would retard industrial expansion which would have its impact on employment.

Foreign capital would also be discouraged by such proposals.

In short, the objectives of higher production, more employment and better standard of living for all, would be made difficult on achievement.

In the last few years, a new type of investor was emerging from the middle classes.

They had now come to realise the value of investment in industries, and were beginning to take interest in the share markets.

It was necessary that the share markets should function actively and nothing should be done to affect their morale.

It was to be hoped that India's leaders would refrain from implementing schemes which though politically attractive, were harmful to the best interests of the country, Mr. Chaturvedi said.—NAFEN.

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WORKING F

Manubhai Shah Says

Zonal Centres Will Aid Output Increase

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. MANUBHAI SHAH, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, declared here today the intention of the Centre to set up five zonal centres, fixed at different points in the country, to watch and advise different industries on the question of increased productivity.

He said that very soon Government proposed to call a conference of productivity experts to chalk out a programme for future efforts in this direction.

In this connection, the Minister disclosed, Government was also drawing up a plan to start a Central Institute of Management where candidates would be trained to be efficient and good production managers.

Mr. Manubhai Shah was inaugurating the annual convention of the Institute of Industrial Engineers (India) at the Green's Hotel.

Mr. Shah lashed out at the top management in some of the Indian industries which he said was the "poorest" in the world.

This he said was due to top management being hereditary and controlled by certain financial houses.

He felt that it was time inheritance gave place to ability.

In other countries workers from the lowest rung of the ladder were finding oportunities to rise to the top and be on the panel of top management.

There was an apprehension in many quarters that productivity would not make any headway unless management was changed.

The Minister also announced the move of the Government to send 100 young men from different industries abroad to specialise in productivity.

RIGHT APPROACH

Tracing the history of the productivity movement in this country, Mr. Shah observed that unlike other countries this movement was received well here.

Trade unions and labour realised and appreciated that productivity first and last was "in the best interests of labour over and above the interest of the nation."

The Minister appealed to the technical men to adopt a "correct approach" towards labour because "productivity was a human problem and not a mechanical one."

It was essential that labour extended full co-operation in this task because it would not only help to improve its own lot but thereby make the country prosperous.

Mr. Shah called upon the industrial engineers to strive to manufacture machinery needed for the industrial expansion of this country here and depend less and less foreign ones.

HEAVY IMPORTS

Due to the various Five-Year Plans the country was importing more machinery from other countries.

In 1952 the country imported machinery worth Rs. 4 crores for the textile, jute and sugar industries and in the current year it had expended Rs. 60 crores.

At present some of the machinery was being manufactured indigenously on the model of the foreign makes.

He hoped the industrial engineers would go in for original designs and produce in the next decade sufficient medium and heavy machineries.

Earlier, Mr. H. N. Thadani, chairman of the Institute, while welcoming the Minister, stressed the vital role of industrial engineering in the development of the economy.

REAL TEST

Whatever plans were made and whatever resources were created, he said, there was the constant problem of achieving the maximum utilisation of available resources, and ultimately the success of a nation depended on how efficient the workers were in the solution of this problem.

Continuing, Mr. Thadani said that he believed that industrial engineering had a substantial place in this country's economy and given an opportunity of a fuller application it could do its best in the execution of the national plans.

MR. THADANI SAID THAT INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING WAS INTRODUCED IN INDIA IN 1935 AND SINCE THEN THE NUMBER OF TRAINED ENGINEERS HAD STEADILY GROWN WITH THE FIGURE TODAY STANDING AT 200.

Some of these engineers he said were doing good work on major projects in Ceylon, Burma, Pakistan and Iraq.

It was gratifying to note he said the interest and growing appreciation of the Government and the private sector in industrial engineering and with the establishment of the National Productivity Council, he hoped, more opportunities would be afforded for its wider application.

Three of the lovely performers in the Kamala Circus.

Gita Parade Is Highlight Of Kamala Circus

BOMBAY will have newer and more varied type of entertainment and thrills when it witnesses the many acts of physical culture which Kamala Three Ring Circus enacts in the Three Rings under the eightpoled Big Top that is erected on the maidan opp. Mahim Railway Station from today, when the Sheriff of Bombay Mr. B. D. Garware inaugurates the first show at 6 p.m.

Uptil now Bombay has been accustomed to see circus artistes perform feats in one ring. But now Bombay will have the unique pleasure and never before experienced thrill of seeing circus artistes performing the same act in three rings—a feat that only Kamala has pioneered.

Novelty is the very breath of entertainment, and particularly, it is true of the circus. Here are presented items never before witnessed in any circus e.g. the Parade on the Birth of Gita. A panorama of the battlefield of Kurukshetra when the Kavravas and Pandavas faced each other with armies composed of chariot is presented in all its grandeur and magnificence.

The cup and saucer act of Miss Bibbi is gripping.

Trapeze work has been all along a strong point of Kamala Circus.

Performances of physical culture acts by kids are equally a delight to watch. Horses, elephants, camels, lions and tigers—a fine variety of animals—perform acts with consummate skill.

LAWYERS MUST KEEP CONSTANT VIGIL, SAYS CHIEF JUSTICE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE role of lawyers as guardians and protectors of the rights of the people in a democracy was stressed here today by Mr. H. K. Chainani, Chief Justice of Bombay, while laying the foundation stone of the building for the Law College of the Hyderabad (Sind) National Collegiate Board, Bombay, at Churchgate.

The college will be built on a plot adjoining the Kishinchand Chellaram College on Dinshaw Vacha Road.

Mr. Chief Justice Chainani said that the legal profession was very old. Today, however, it had to shoulder heavy responsibility. India had adopted the democratic form of Government and democracy meant the rule of law. It regulated not only the relations between man and man but also between man and State.

To see that the executive did not overstep the bounds of law, constant vigilance was necessary and this vigilance could be exercised only by lawyers.

LAW AT ALL POINTS

The law touched the people at every point. Many of the laws were passed in a considerable hurry and hence had to be amended. The layman had difficulty in knowing what the law was at a particular moment and he therefore required the assistance of lawyers.

Mr. Chief Justice Chainani expressed the hope that the law college would produce eminent lawyers and great judges, and the students would be worthy citizens of this great and ancient land. He paid tributes to those who had worked to set-up and run the college, and wished all success to the staff and the students.

Earlier, Principal K. M. Kundnani of the K. C. College, secretary of the Board, welcoming the Chief Justice and Mrs. Chainani described the occasion of foundation stone laying as a "milestone" in the educational activities of the Board.

The Collegiate Board, he said, was a continuation of the one which was functioning in Sind before partition. The educational institutions built by the Board were meant to provide educational facilities to displaced persons.

Mr. Khanchand Gopaldas, Principal of the Law College, proposed a vote of thanks.

Institutions For Women And Children

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of Bombay has decided to bring into force the Women's and Children's Institution (Licensing) Act, 1956 with effect from April 1, 1959.

This piece of legislation, enacted by the Union Government, debars a person to establish or maintain a women's or children's institution except under and in accordance with the conditions of the licences granted under the Act. The Director of Social Welfare, Poona, has been appointed as licensing authority for the purpose so far as Bombay State is concerned.

The existing institutions are given three months' time from the date of the commencement of the Act to make an application for a licence.

No fees will be charged for the grant of a licence under this Act.

Hindi Teaching Scheme For African Students

Chronicle Correspondent

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 20.

The Government of India has decided to make special arrangements for teaching Hindi to the African students studying in any Indian University or in any other educational institution, who are interested in learning Hindi.

The Government will pay to the University or institution concerned, the monthly coaching fee up to Rs. 30 for a maximum period of six months for each student.

Uday Shankar Back Here From East Africa Tour

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Uday Shankar and his wife Amla Shankar, Indian dancers of global fame, arrived here today after a three-month cultural tour of East Africa.

According to Uday Shanker, Nairobi alone in the whole of East Africa had a well equipped national theatre of European ownership.

In other places the touring party had to do with cinema stage halls where the artistes and the instruments were crammed into a few square feet of space.

Uday Shankar disclosed that in the middle of the tour a lorry carrying most of his belongings, including instruments and tape recorders, overturned destroying most of his equipments.

The dancer had a few sharp things to say about the Indian settlers of the British African Colony. With a few exceptions they were pre-occupied with their business interests and spared little time to the pursuit of art and culture.

Mombasa was a notable exception, he asserted, with an art centre where promising artistes gathered to keep alive the Indian art and culture in that part of the world.

Uday Shankar and his wife are leaving for Calcutta tomorrow where they intend to experiment with new forms of creative dancing.

Their future plans which are in a very tentative stage include the presentation of the life of the Buddha in shadow play in America and a cultural tour of Europe.

CALL TO WOMEN TO COME FORWARD

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The important role that women could play in the country's progress was stressed by Mr. S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Planning and Development here this evening.

The Minister who was presiding over the seventh annual function of Mahila Mandal, Colaba, at the Sydenham College, said that those days were gone when women were treated as subordinates.

Mr. Wankhede called upon women to come forward in large numbers and be the messengers of progress and prosperity to the country.

Ealrier Kusumtai Wankhede distributed the prizes to the winners of the different competitions organised by the Mandal.

Raj Bhavan News

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor took the salute at a March Past by Naval Contingents at Flora Fountain.

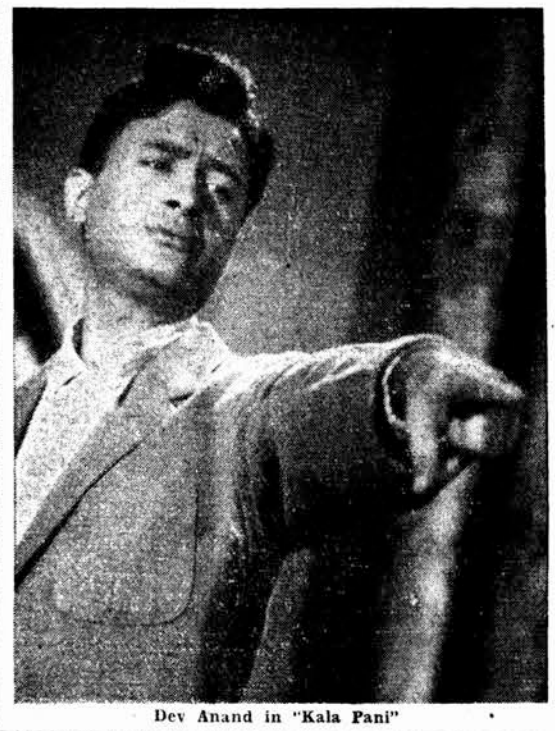
In the morning the Governor administered the oath of allegiance and of office to Mr. B. D. Garware as the Sheriff of Bombay at Raj Bhavan.

Later the Governor inaugurated a symposium on "Multi-storied office buildings" at the Council Hall.

The Governor visited Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Union Finance Minister, at the Bombay Hospital.

In the afternoon the Governor presided over the annual entertainment by the Junior Red Cross at the St. Xavier's College Hall.

At night, the Governor dined with Mr. E. G. Norris, Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, in Bombay.



Dev Anand in "Kala Pani"

Producer Dev Does Well In Kala Pani

DEV ANAND, the actor, commands a very big fan-following today, but Dev Anand, the producer, will command a greater following of intelligent film-lovers through his production of "Kala Pani," produced by him under the banner of Nav Ketan, and released last Friday at Naaz and other theatres through Black and White Movie Distributors.

"Kala Pani" is a cry for justice. It opens a case that was on the shelf for 15 years. The son knows the bitter truth of his father, jailed for the murder of a dancer. He takes up the case lost in the darkness of 15 years and when he meets his father in the jail, he is convinced that he was sentenced on the evidence of interested parties. He struggles to gather correct evidence that would free the innocent father. The story of the struggle is the subject of this film.

Producer Dev Anand has focussed his eyes on this serious subject and director Raj Khosla has treated the story with great effect.

Raj Khosla's direction does not stammer between the subject and the entertainment. It is a straight approach to the right of a man to fight for justice.

The story idea belongs to Anand Pal and G. R. Kamat is responsible for the screenplay.

A Chronicle Review

Both have hit upon a subject that gives real scope to the talent of Dev, the actor.

The screenplay is very straight and tight keeping the mystery of the original papers with the dancer. The burning of the fake papers creates a very interesting and gripping climax. The papers, which are the only documents to prove the innocence of the so called culprit, are kept very safely and mysteriously by the dancer—who appears in the last dramatic moment, brightens the end of the story as well as production.

★

Dev, as Karan, carries the whole picture on his shoulder. In this film Dev does not much depend on his good looks, but he acts beautifully.

Madhubala and Nalini Jaywant both rise to the occasion as a reporter and a dancer respectively.

Kishore Sahu plays the cold logician's role very well. Sapru shines in the small role as the real culprit. Rashid Khan plays Karan's father. Agha and Mukri provide good relief to the show. Bir Sakhuja and Nazir Hussain act aptly.

The writer and director have successfully depicted the life of a newspaper world. The sequences between Madhubala, the reporter, and Dev Anand, the searcher, provide interesting incidents.

V. Ratra's photography is both imaginative and pleasant. Lyricist Majrooh and musician S. D. Burman excel themselves.

Dev Anand's 'Kala Pani' will be long remembered for its polished production.

—M.V.P.

Around the Studios

THE creator of that successful picture "BAARISH" Producer-Cameraman Kapadia is busy day-in and day-out with the shooting of Alankar Chitra's ambitious picture "Sarhad" which is now fast nearing completion.

Important sequences were shot at a continuous stretch extending over three weeks on magnificent settings erected at two studios—one at M & T and the other at Filmistan—with Shanker Mukerjee wielding the megaphone.

One of the high spots of this picture is the whip-dance where in Dev Anand and Ragini take part. This dance has been brilliantly conceived and very dexterously utilized for the sequence by Director Shanker Mukerjee with Producer Kapadia lensing it.

Asha and Rafi have marvelously sung the lyric.

Another dance wherein Suchitra Sen and 25 dancers take part was also lensed—and this dance is another high-spot of the picture. Director, Shanker Mukerjee, will be shortly proceeding to South India for shooting of outdoor sequences.

With "Sarhad" nearly three-fourths complete the Chhabra Brothers of Chhabra Film Exchange are busy making preparations for its release in Bombay.

★

FORWARD FILMS have acquired World Distribution Rights of Narayan Films "Delhi Darwaza."

Now that raw-stock permit has been acquired Producer Narayan Patel has started shooting. Two lyrics by Bharat Vyas set to lilting tunes by Music Director S. N. Tripathi have been recorded and would be picturized next week.

Director Jaswant Zaveri would be recreating the brilliant period of Aurangazeb with P. Jairaji and Nirupa Roy co-starring in spot roles.

★

DIRECTOR NANABHAI BHATT is busy shooting Manoj Pictures "Badgad ki Raten" which is now fast nearing completion. Starring Shakila, Mahipal, Ishwerlal and Bhagwan the lyrics are by Prem Dhawan while the musical score is by D. Dilip.

Sulochana and Romi in "Sachha Motti"

A NOTED Indian Dancer of International fame GOPI KISHAN will give an exquisite piece of choreography in Sharad Production Social "Maa Ke Ansoo" produced and directed by Dhirubhai Desai.

Director Dhirubhai Desai has so placed the dance in the sequence that it forms an integral part of the story and Gopi Kishan will perform the high lights of that emotional content of the sequence.

★

VARMA PICTURES' "MAIN NASHE MEN HOON" is fast nearing completion. Director Naresh Saigal would be proceeding to Mahableshwar to shoot the out-door sequences and with the completion of these out-door sequences the picture's shooting would be over.

Co-starring Raj Kapoor and Mala Sinha the picture has Nazir Hussein, Mubarak, Nishi and Leela Chitnis in the supporting cast. Maruti and Dhumal supply the comedy. Musical score is by Shanker Jaikishan.

★

MUSIC Director O. P. Nayyar who had his first long-journey trip by car last week, has returned to Bombay on Sunday last. O. P. Nayyar had gone on a sight-seeing tour of Hyderabad.

During his one week sojourn in that city Nayyar attended several functions held in his honour, the most important one a Mushaira arranged by the local Film Journalists Association.

From among those who read their poems were two Bombay lyricists, Raja Mehdiali Khan Asad Bhopali. The FJA also presented Nayyar a trophy for being the best music director for the year 1957-58, which was presented by the Mayor of the city.

At one party thrown by the popular distribution concern Messrs. Dilshad Private Limited, many important people of Hyderabad attended. The day 'OP' was back in Bombay he along with play back singer Asha Bhosle, acted as the Judge for the selection of the best male and female singers of St. Xavier's College.

From among twenty competitors Miss Jamila Pathan and Vijay were selected the best.

★

REGULAR shooting of Deep & Pradeep Productions', production No. 5, still untitled will commence from 25th December, with the ceremonial 'Muhurat.'

This is the first independent production vehicle for Pradeep, who till now was a partner of Deep Khosla in the same concern. Playing the female lead opposite Pradeep is Vyjayantimala, while Shashikala, Rehman, Chaman Puri, Sagar and Amar will enact the other important parts. A new discovery of Pradeep Kumar, Basvi Nandi will make her bow on the Hindi screen with an important role.

To be directed by Pramode Chakravarty, this will have music by O. P. Nayyar. Lyricist S. H. Behari has written the screenplay and dialogue of the film.

★

SHOOTING of Chandra Movies "Bahurupiya" is briskly going ahead as per scheduled programme at Ranjit Studios.

With two songs already recorded a third one was recorded on 9th December at Famous Laboratory, Tardeo, by Sound Engineer Mr. Minoo Katrak.

An orchestra of more than eighty musicians was put in service for this purpose. The lyric is penned by Shallendra and is gloriously rendered by the popular and famous playback singer Lata Mangeshkar. The song will be picturized on Vyjayantimala singing it with dances in the sequence.

For four days from 10th to 14th December, shooting of a sequence within the stage was taken in this sequence. Minu Mumtaz has rendered an exquisite dance reaching high heights of cheriographic art, Johnny Walker and Tun Tun also appeared in this sequence.

PROFILE

RAVI

IF you had met a tall and debonair youth fitting electric wires in some of the houses in Delhi over a decade back, you would have not suspected that he would one day be on the top in the film industry—not as an electrician, but as a music director.

Ravi, who sky-rocketed to the music directors' bracket with the coming in of the discs of "Dilli ka Thug" songs, began his struggle of life as an electrician in P. & T. department in Delhi. He never thought that his occasional programmes over the radio or on the public platform would lead him to the position of a successful composer.

Tact, push and principle have always been the main weapons of Ravi and are backed up by solid determination and courage to take risks, which have more than often proved very handy to him.

★

Ravi's coming to the fold of music composers has a very fascinating tale behind it. During early fifties when he was on a short leave in Bombay, Ravi

RAVI

took a chance of getting a break as a play-back singer or lyricist. None knew him at that time.

But his appearance impressed Music Director Burman very much and he gave Ravi a chance to sing in a chorus of "Naujawan," for which Burman was composing music at that time.

Ravi accepted the offer, and also the sum of Rs. 75. It was a big amount. Ravi decided on his future then

But getting a hold in the cine field was not easy and all the hopes of Ravi to get regular chances as a chorus singer were shattered by weeks' long starvation-spells. But he stuck to his guns, and waited for the 'dawn.'

He was rewarded soon, and after working for a couple of months with Jimmy during the making of "Shrimatijee," he joined hands with Hemant Kumar who had just entered Bombay Films at that time.

After that Ravi remained with Hemant Da, whom he considers his best friend, guide and guru, till be got an independent chance from Producer-director Davendra Goel in his "Vachan."

The songs of "Vachan" proved tremendously popular and Ravi was the Music Director of the town. But the real break Ravi got from, "Ghar Sansar," in which all of his melodies proved very popular.

Ravi, though he gave good and popular music in all his films, was rather unfortunate in not getting good star cast films, or musical subjects. And as he got a musical subject he got musical stars also.

He worked for the first time with Nutan, Kishore and a real musical subject in Producer-Director S. D. Narang's, "Dilli ka Thug", and the results are really very heartening. All the eight songs of the film are the talk of the town.

News From Hollywood

THE Boy Scouts and the life of Lord Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the scouting movement, will be the subject of Cecil B. DeMille's next motion picture, it was announced by the veteran master film maker this week. The project, to be called ON MY HONOR, will be a joint venture by Mr. DeMille, Paramount Pictures Corporation and Motion Picture Associates, and is scheduled for early 1960 production.

The announcement followed meetings last week in London with Henry Wilcoxon, DeMille's associate; Lady Baden-Powell, and Lord William Rowallan, Chief Scout of the Boy Scouts Association of the British Commonwealth, which was climaxed by a meeting in Hollywood over the weekend between DeMille and Dr. Arthur A. Schuck, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America.

After the meetings in London, Lady Baden-Powell expressed great pleasure in the outcome.

"Since the death of my husband in 1941," she said, "it has been my dream that a film of his life would be made. Now that dream has come true, and I am profoundly thankful that Mr. DeMille will be responsible for telling the story of Baden-Powell. I have given full approval to the project and assured Mr. DeMille of my whole-hearted co-operation."

The film on scouting and its founder has also long been a dream of DeMille.

"For more than 20 years," he stated, "I have been considering a motion picture on this subject. Lord Baden-Powell, soldier-hero of the British Empire, has done more for the good of the youth of our time, and of the future, than perhaps any other one man of this era. The Scouting Movement he formed in England in 1908 with 20 boys, has now spread throughout the free world with a membership today of eight million boys.

"I doubt that there has ever been a time in history when the inspiration in the story of Lord Baden-Powell and the Boy Scouts was more needed.

"It is also the story of adventure, covering gallant and hair-raising deeds on three continents—one of the most exciting, dramatic and suspenseful modern stories I know."

★

"OUR MAN IN HAVANA"

ALEC GUINNESS, Academy Award winner for his portrayal of Colonel Nicholson in "The Bridge on the River Kwai," has been signed to star in "Our Man in Havana." Graham Greene's new novel which Sir Carol Reed will produce and direct for Columbia release.

Sir Carol and Greene are now in Havana scouting location sites for the film, which is scheduled to go into production in the spring of 1959.

"Our Man in Havana" is a suspense melodrama telling the story of an English vacuum cleaner salesman in Hanava who agrees to serve as a British secret service agent because he needs money to pay the debts incurred by his 17-year-old daughter.

★

'HERE COME THE BRIDES

MR. RICHARD NATSH has been signed to write the screenplay for "Here Come the Brides." Corona-George Sidney production for Columbia which will be directed by Sidney and produced by Roger Edens. "Here Come the Brides," based on an original story by Alan Marcus, will go before the cameras in the summer of 1959.

"Here Come the Brides," a comedy-drama with music, takes place in 1865 when a boatload of 100 brides bound for the newly-opened Northwest territory, make the trip by paddlewheeler from Maine to Seattle with stops in Norfolk, Havana, Panama, Rio de Janeiro, the Galapagos Islands and San Francisco.

FORTHCOMING FILMS

Chalti Ka Naam Gaadi

K. S. FILMS' Maiden Hindi offering "Chalti Ka Naam Gaadi," starring Ashok Kumar, Kishore and Madhubala, will open next Friday (December 26) at Novelty and other theatres through Super Pictures Circuit.

'Anari' Soon

THE shooting of L. B. Films' "ANARI" is nearly over. Lalita Pawar plays the role of a landlady and Raj Kapoor plays her simple and upright paying guest.

The film will be released at Liberty in January.

Circus Stars

ONE of the most eagerly awaited Soviet films, "CIRCUS STARS," is slated for early release at Excelsior. Produced by Central Documentary Studio, "CIRCUS STARS" features the most popular circus artistes of U.S.S.R. It shows their breathtaking performances in the ring as well as life behind it. Made in wide screen and eye-filling colours "CIRCUS STARS" takes the audience to the circuses of many Soviet cities.

Maya Bazaar

PRODUCED on a lavish scale by Homi Wadia and directed by Babubhai Mistry "MAYA BAZAAR" has Anita Guha, Mahipal, Ullhas, B. M. Vyas, Ramsing, Rajkumar, Krishna Kumari, Kanchanmala and Vasant Pahelwan in stellar roles. The film is awaiting early release through Basant Film Distributors.

Jang Bahadur

THE recently floated distribution concern, Panchsheel Pictures, will be soon releasing Chitrabharati's "Jang Bahadur" at a leading picture house in Bombay.

Shashikala, Chandrashekhar, Purnima and Niranjan Sharma have leading roles. Direction is by G. P. Pawar, while musical score is by Arvind Vyas.

Sachhe Ka Bolbola

DEPICTING the struggle between good and evil and the ultimate triumph of good against the tumultuous, background of surging waves, Unity Films' marine photodrama is scheduled for release at Taj and other theatres from Friday, 26th instant, through Messrs. Gandhi and Choksi.

Jerry Lewis comes again to delight the Bombay audience in 'The Sad Sack,' Christmas attraction for Regal.

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UNGUIDED MISSILE

MR. NEHRU'S summing up of Pakistani attacks on Indian border as "just a show-off" erred so much on the side of moderation and objectivity that it needed a re-appraisal and demanded a stern warning to Pak rulers that any kind of aggression on Jammu and Kashmir would be obviously an aggression on India and would be met anywhere and everywhere, irrespective of the troubled area.

These border incidents are not sporadic, as is evidenced by Indian territories occupied, property looted, persons abducted, assault and humiliating treatment given to a high Indian official by Pakistani soldiers and the despatch of trained spies and saboteurs to Kashmir.

A touch of the guerrilla and the underground is evident in this pattern whose obvious aim is to feel the soft-spot, create communal trouble and build up a nucleus which would come in handy for aggression.

★

GENERAL Ayub Khan, as usual, blames India for the border incidents, but what worries him most is the exposition of high principles of democracy by Nehru, the exposure of the martial law regime in Pakistan as a breakaway from Parliamentary democracy, a throw-back to mediaeval days and a misfit in the modern concept of the Commonwealth and the United Nations.

His pose of injured innocence and his charge of "an organised and centrally-controlled campaign against Pakistan by India" are meant for home consumption and are meaningless, as he has abrogated the constitution lock, stock and barrel and has isolated himself from his patron democracies.

Equation of present conditions in India to the pre-martial days in Pakistan is like a pot calling ever-silver kettle black, the live-wire opposition and the tumult and shouting in Congress Party meetings against the bosses belying the comparison.

★

THE Pakistani dictator is all the more chagrined because Indian criticism comes at a time when he is trying to develop a Pakistani personality for himself with the silent consent of his friends in the chanceliories of Europe and America and with the genial pat from papers like the London Times which has begun to discover some good in army rule.

Already one of his agents in London is hawking the story that former Governor-General Ghulam Mahomed offered dictatorship to Ayub Khan to save the country from the wrack and ruin and that he repeatedly refused it, following the classic example of Caesar who was offered the crown thrice and declined it thrice.

Lt.-General Azam Khan of the ruling coterie makes the tall claim that the new regime in Pakistan is people's Raj and is the outcome of the inner feelings of the masses.

★

INDIA readily accepted the 'de facto' military dictatorship with all goodwill as Pakistan's internal affair; but what is disheartening is that Ayub Khan, who rose to power on the alleged sins of politicians, has not solved any outstanding problems, barring punishment of roadside Romeos and ordering beggars off the streets.

Mere declaration that the Canal waters issue and the Kashmir problem are the lifeline of Pakistan will not help solution, unless Ayub Khan liberates himself from the cobwebs of old politicians' thinking and brings a new outlook to bear on the problem.

If he threatens war like an unguided missile, the solution will further recede; but if he learns the lesson of the 18th Parallel of Viet Nam and 38th Parallel of Korea, Kashmir deadlock can be easily resolved.

SALAR JUNG MUSEUM WILL SOON BE NATION'S SHOW PLACE

By D. M. Tahilramani

THE Salar Jung Museum in the minareted city of Hyderabad has come to occupy a place of pride among the art galleries of India, inspite of doubts raised by some art connoisseurs as to the genuineness of most of its exhibits—paintings, sculpture and antiques.

This is evident from the ever-increasing flow of visitors from far and near to the 30-roomed museum and the deep interest shown by the authorities in its preservation and growth.

Since its establishment in 1951 thousands have had the pleasure of deriving aesthetic satisfaction in viewing its 27,000 exhibits, artistically arranged in the 200-year-old palace where its owner—the late Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur—had lived and died.

Only Solace

This museum is unique as it is made up of the collections of an individual, Nawab Salar Jung, who died in 1949, without leaving a legal heir.

This blue-blooded noble, inheritor of a vast estate and unaccounted riches, denied himself the comforts of a family life to find solace and satisfaction in the collection of art treasures.

The craze for the novel took him to the four corners of the earth.

He paid fabulous amounts to acquire antiques, paintings, fancy pieces and sculpture and drew pleasure in the thought he was their proud possessor.

In daily life he was not free with money but when it came to acquiring a rare painting or statue no price was too high for him to pay.

He returned from his travels with boxes bursting with them.

He stored his collections in steel trunks or in underground cellers of his palaces and never attempted to display them.

Except a few, very close to him, the world outside knew little or nothing of his rich and varied collection.

Secretive

According to his friends, he was secretive in this regard because in those days with the all-powerful Nizam on the scene it was not considered safe for a subject of his Dominions to own something which he did not.

THIS WAS THE POSSIBLE REASON WHY THE WISE NAWAB DID NOT MAKE A SHOW OF HIS ART TREASURES LEST THE COVETOUS EYES OF THE RULER SHOULD FALL ON THEM.

The late Nawab, who used to drive in a buggy made of solid gold, enjoyed a status which was next to the Nizam.

He suffered from considerable mental agony when after the "police action" against Hyderabad in 1948 police opened up also the graves of his dear and near ones in quest of arms hidden by Razakars.

The writer had the privilege of meeting the Nawab Saheb in early 1949 when he expressed to him his profound sense of sorrow over this sacrilege committed by police.

He actually drove me to his family graveyard where I saw the yawning graves.

The Salar Jung, seventh in the line, died of heart failure in 1949 and left no legal heir.

He had not married during his life time although after his death many claimed to be his wives—even from far-off Paris, where he was a frequent visitor.

His vast collection of art came to light only after the Government of India took charge of his palaces and properties through an ordinance and appointed a committee of trustees to look after them.

As the inventory was being prepared the revelation became complete.

Experts' Job

The then Chief Minister of Hyderabad, Mr. M. K. Vellodi, evinced keen interest in his art treasures which he was shocked to find exposed to elements.

He invited two experts on Western and Eastern art, Mr. Arnold Baron and Mr. D. W. Deuskar, who, functioning under a reputed art connoisseur, Mr. G. Venkatachalam, separated the pseudo from the real and the imitation from originals.

From amongst a vast collection of 52,000 pieces they selected 27,000 and arranged their display in different sections such as Western and Eastern art, etc.

They rejected 25,000 pieces which will be put to the hammer.

Among the pieces on display there are still some, specially in the Moghul school of painting, which are mere copies.

Their exhibition alongside original works is offending to the critical eye.

These must go, and side by side in other sections. Also a close scrutiny should be made so as to separate the chaff from wheat and to afford the museum the stamp of originality.

Nude Form

Few have had the pleasure of viewing Salar Jung's collection of paintings and sculpture which depict the nude form.

These don't find a place in the museum and have been confined to a lumber room.

I was told their exhibition to the public was considered immoral.

THE WRITER HAS SEEN THESE PIECES OF NATURALIST ART AND FEELS THESE COULD BE SHOWN TO ADULTS FOR AN EXTRA FEE.

There is nothing like immorality in art.

How do the purists feel about the temples in the south with their panels adorned with nude figures with bold lines and pronounced expression?

The museum to the lay man is like a beautiful garden with an abundance of flora of different hues and colours.

The rare and choice works of both Western and Eastern art, including original masterpieces of European paintings and sculpture, Dresden chinaware, French period furniture, Sevres vases, carpets, swords, bejewelled daggers of Moghul emperors, precious pieces of jade and enamel, Chinese porcelain and Japanese laquer work, etc., are a feast to the eye.

Gift To Nation

To some connoisseurs of art, however, the museum is like a China shop stuffed with much trash which, they say, was palmed off to the collector as original works of art by continental swindlers and yarn-spinners. It is not for me to offer an opinion; but whatever the conflicting views be, the museum has come to stay and it is gaining popularity.

Now that the claimants to the Salar Jung estate (they are legion) have come to an understanding with the authorities and want to make the museum a gift to the nation—they will be content with the vast landed property and jewels estimated at Rs. 15 crores—the Government of India is moving in the direction of making it a first-rate museum.

To begin with, steps have been taken for the preservation and safety of exhibits.

In this connection, photographing and cataloguing have been undertaken so that the originals might not be replaced by copies.

In the exhibition rooms temperature, humidity and lighting are being controlled so that the exhibits do not decompose or lose colour.

Untrained hands are being trained in the art of scientific cleaning and handling of objects.

Mr. Anil Roy Choudhury, well-known artist and art organiser, who has studied museology in the United States and the United Kingdom, is acting as technical adviser to the museum.

New Building

The Government of India proposes to assume direct control of the museum when its administration will be thoroughly overhauled and more technical hands added to run it.

The 200-year-old palace of Salar Jung, where the museum is currently housed, is considererd inadequate for the purposes of a modern museum.

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED, THEREFORE, TO SHIFT THE MUSEUM TO A SPECIALLY-DESIGNED TWO-STOREY BUILDING WHICH WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ON THE BANKS OF THE MUSI RIVER, NOT FAR FROM THE PALACE, AT A COST OF RS. 20 LAKHS.

The Union Government has agreed to bear 50 per cent of its cost and the other half will be shared by the State Government and the Salar Jung Estate Committee.

The proposed building will be air-conditioned and equipped with modern devices for control of lighting, humidity, etc.

It will have storage and service facilities and halls for organising special exhibitions.

On World Map

It is proposed to send an Indian architect abroad to study the designing of modern museum buildings and submit a blueprint for the Salar Jung Museum.

The Salar Jung Museum has been placed on the map of the world, and arrangements have been completed for its recognition by international museums, which have already begun exchanging copies with it.

It is also proposed to call in Hyderabad an international conference on museums.

For this purpose, foreign missions in Delhi have been sounded, and their response has been encouraging.

Meanwhile, a reference library is growing with the museum.

The management is considering organising special exhibitions with exhibits from the Salar Jung Museum and private collections to revive interest in art.

Also classes in painting aimed at the revival of the Moghul school are under contemplation.

"Remember, when we were courting you saying we were twin souls? How right you were!"

A Lie For A Lie

THERE IS NO HARM IN A LITTLE LYING. IT LENDS COLOUR TO LIFE. THE TROUBLE IS THAT IT IS CONTAGIOUS. LIKE PRICKLY HEAT IN SUMMER.

Perhaps, you have got the "itch" but you don't like to scratch in public. But supposing another man—with the same worry—has no such consideration and pleases himself luxuriously. What happens?

You throw all scruples to the winds and start enjoying yourself. Others with the same suppressed urge go all out and also enjoy themselves. *With both hands.*

I speak of what I have seen. I am sorry for the simile. But tonight, I speak from the heart.

Lying is just like that. One man tells what he thinks is a fair "whopper." Not much harm in that.

BUT TEN TO ONE, ANOTHER MAN SITTING IN THE SAME COMPANY THINKS THAT HE CAN BEAT THE FIRST MAN'S LIE WITH A BIGGER ONE AND COMES OUT WITH IT. THAT'S THE CATCH WITH LYING.

It is contagious, as I said.

★

I remember vividly when I experienced this lying contest first time. That was about 60 years ago.

I was a kid but with ears flapping to catch all that was flying around.

The talk happened in the parlour. My father was sitting with his friends, one of whom lamented the rate at which the price of *sandesh* had gone up at Calcutta during the last marriage season.

According to him, it was going up *every minute.*

"At Shambazar, my regular confectioner wanted Rs. 8 for a seer," he moaned, "so I moved on to Simla Market. But by that time, the price had gone up to Rs. 12.

"I still did not give in and hoped to get a more reasonable rate at Bowbazar. No such luck. When I arrived at Bowbazar, the price had shot up to Rs. 16."

A. N. G. was sitting quietly all this time. (He has gone to a far better land since). Now he spoke.

"That's nothing!" he scoffed, "On the same day, I paid Rs. 10 to a confectioner at Bhowanipore."

Naturally, the first man protested. "But why do you say 'that's nothing'? You paid only Rs. 10 but I paid Rs. 16½."

★

That was the opening A. N. G. had been working for. "You paid 16, did you?" he enquired blandly. "And what did your confectioner gave you for it?"

"Why, a seer of *sandesh*, of course!" replied the victim.

"Ah, *but my man gave me nothing! NOT A THING for my ten rupees!*" was the crushing kayo.

If you didn't know the meaning of the word "whopper" before, you have learnt it now.

The word is intimately associated with fishermen at eve.

Well, to go back to the story, you can see that the first man simply "asked for it" and got it from A. N. G. That's what I meant when I said that it was contagious.

Such it was when life began.

Since then, right through adolescence, middle age, and then, to "second childishness and mere oblivion"—I have come across a whole crop of these lying marathons. I will give you the latest which happened in this room only four days ago.

★

The mosquitoes were too much in evidence that evening and on one of the visitors commenting on the fact, I happened to mention casually that these animals were nothing to the "masakams" of Madras.

I said that they lined up at Madras Central station with the railway porters to receive you.

That, of course, was bare truth for I had been thus received myself. Every time I got down from the Grand Trunk Express from Delhi. A most inoffensive statement of fact. But look at what happened.

One man who had been to Japan said that that might be the case but the Madras mosquitoes were just babies compared to those of Japan.

He said that one night, a number of the insects got into his room in Yokohama and

PATTER By *ASUDE*

started working on him. So, he took a candle and went round burning them.

He went on to say that he got them all except one big ferocious fellow who seemed to be the leader of the gang.

He cornered that one and held the candle under him. But the rascal just turned round and *blew the candle out!*

★

We were, of course, stunned—all but one.

This man coolly took another drag on his cigarette and said that the Japanese mosquitoes were not bad, but what were they, after all, to the Uganda tribes?

Before we could stop him, he plunged right into his story.

He said that whilst he was staying at a hotel in Kampala, he was wakened by two voices.

Opening his eyes, he discovered two mosquitoes standing by his bed and discussing what to do with him. One of the two suggested that they might eat him there, right on the spot.

The other moved an amendment that they might take him home and eat him in comfort. The first mosquito snorted at the idea. "Yeah!" he sneered at the other, "You're a damn'd fool! You know perfectly well that if we take him home, the bigger boys would have all of him leaving not a scrap for us!"

On his shouting for the hotel boys, the marauders fled.

★

You see how the infection works? But it was too much to put up with. I told the last man that I didn't believe him. There could be no such mosquitoes.

You know what his reactions to the demurrer were?

He asked me if I had ever been to Central Africa.

I said I had not, so what?

Without caring to reply to my query, he asked me again—would I believe him if he said that the hippopotamuses in Uganda used mosquito curtains to protect themselves against the mosquitoes he had spoken of? I said "NO! I WOULDN'T!"

Again, he did not give any reply but silently picked up a copy of that day's paper which was lying on my table and unfolding the sheets, pointed to a small paragraph. I read it.

I had nothing to say.

It was perfectly true, what he had said about hippopotamuses of Uganda using mosquito curtains.

The hippo featured in the report had somehow lost his own curtain and so went into the town and carried away another under which a native was sleeping.

The paper said so.

Our Paris Diary

Box-Office Dynamite Shocks Even Paris

THOUSANDS ARE LINING UP TO SEE IT, AND HUNDREDS ARE BEING TURNED AWAY EVERY DAY; THE PARIS PRESS IS HAPPILY PLUNGED INTO THE HOTTEST CONTROVERSY FOR YEARS, HARD-BOILED FRENCH AUDIENCES HAVE BEEN SHOCKED INTO WHISTLES OF DISAPPROVAL AND EVEN THE LEARNED FRENCH ACADEMY IS BEING DRAWN INTO THE ROW.

The cause of all the fuss is a movie scene which is so sexy that one critic says it makes Brigitte Bardot's best look like a girl guide playing ring-o'-roses.

It's in a new film called "The Lovers" and the bit that's set all Paris by the ears, is a bedroom scene of astonishing naked frankness ... and when we say naked, we mean naked.

The thing that astonished us is that the girl who made it is no sexy little starlet but a lovely, dignified graduate of the respected Comedie Francaise, who is now regarded as the brightest future star in the French theatre sky.

The name is Jeanne Moreau.

When we called in on her the last thing she wanted to talk about was that scene. "I do not regard myself as a sexy actress," she said, "and I would not have done it if I thought it would be seen in a salacious light."

With that she firmly closed the subject.

Just in case you're wondering, we'd better tell you right now that there's not a hope of this sizzler ever being passed for American viewers.

In fact millions of moviegoers here are yelling for it to be banned in France before it gets out to the provincial houses.

But you will get the chance to see Mlle. Moreau later on.

Kirk Douglas thinks she's box-office dynamite, anyway you look at her, and she's flying out to Hollywood to make a film with him.

Look Out

Party-thrower Peter Howard, the 26-year-old stepson of George Vanderbilt who left Italy in a hurry after that famous strip-tease affair in Rome, has descended on Paris and is planning another shindig here.

He's taking over a Montmartre club for the night, and plans to leave for New York the next day, "just in case all hell breaks loose again."

★

Comment by politician Bernard Lafay on being told that women fire-fighting auxiliaries were on strike over an insurance row.

"I sympathise with them... but women were never meant by nature to extinguish the fires...Quite the reverse. Thank heaven."

Quite Innocent

PRETTY Petula Clark, a star of English television, walks out of Maurice Chevalier's old dressing room on to the Paris Alhambra stage every night and wows the crowd with a song in French—not ordinary everyday French but the racy, slangy argot of the Paris backstreets.

Her accent is perfect . . . yet Pet doesn't speak a word of French in the normal way. How did she do it? She learned it under hypnosis. And the man who taught her is a Hungarian who doesn't speak French either.

We asked Pet the other night, as the howls of the delighted audience were still ringing round the theatre, if she'd any idea what the words of the song meant.

"Not the slightest," she said innocently.

Perhaps it's as well. For the words would never be allowed on Broadway or anywhere else except Paris.

Now Who's Mad?

We dropped in on Genevieve Laurent who has opened a gallery in the Rue de Verneall, dedicated to rural French crafts.

She was just bursting to tell us the story of the peasant she once met deep in the heart of Mexico.

Seems the simple son of the soil was sitting outside his hut with three hand-made earthenware pots for sale.

An American industrialist liked what he saw and asked the price of a pot.

"Three pesos," said the peasant.

"Right, now how much if I order ten thousand" said the big shot pulling out his cheque-book.

"Ten pesos,' said the peasant instantly "Man, you're crazy" shouted the visitor...but the peasant cut him short.

"Look," he said, "if I make one or two pots, that's a pleasure...But to make ten thousand...that's hard work."

Parking Crowd

FOLKS who live in some of the smarter sections of Paris are indignantly complaining about the influx of ladies of easy virtue who crowd the sidewalks to ply their nightly trade.

NOT ON NORMAL GROUNDS, WE HASTEN TO POINT OUT. SEEMS THE GIRLS WILL ARRIVE IN THEIR OWN CARS AND THE HONEST RESIDENTS SAY THEY HOG ALL THE AVAILABLE PARKING SPACE.

"Hallo, John! Your football pool winnings arrived today, dear!"

"You've put your knee in the jam tarts!"

Lady Sleuth Finds Missing Seamen

By HARRY KURSH

NEW YORK.

WHENEVER a merchant seaman seems to have disappeared, chances are the role of playing missing-persons detective will fall to a handsome, distinguished-looking woman, Mrs. Shirley Wessel Sawaska, who makes her headquarters in the Seamen's Church Institute here.

Mrs. Sawaska is supervisor of the Missing Seamen Bureau.

For more than 15 years she has been bringing thousands of long-lost kin, friends, and legacies together.

Often it is simply a case of a relative who has lost contact with a seagoing member of the family, a case of a seaman who has forgotten about his deposits or valuables 'n a bank, or who is being sought to collect an unexpected windfall from a deceased relative

Dramatic Case

But frequently the dramas in which Mrs. Sawaska is a principal (sometimes the only) witness would make Hollywood's imagination seem pale by comparison.

Such was the case of a seaman whom Mrs Sawaska found in a west coast Veterans Hospital for Tuberculars, after he had been out of touch with his wife over ten years.

The seaman had an incurable case of tuberculosis

He admitted to Mrs. Sawaska that he still loved his wife dearly and missed her beyond words, but he did not want his wife to be burdened with an invalid.

The seaman pleaded with Mrs. Sawaska to forget she had found him. Mrs. Sawaska forgot.

The Bureau of Missing Seamen was founded some 40 years ago at the Seamen's Church Institute, which is supported by public contributions.

The institute itself is a 13-story home-away-from-home shelter for seafaring men from the world over, offering everything from hotel accommodations to religious and recreational activities.

Largely, Mrs. Sawaska's modus operandi involves getting "wanted notices placed on bulletin boards at waterfront taverns, hotels and seamen's halls throughout the world.

She also corresponds with wanted seamen, when their ports of call are known, or she gets in touch with their shipmates for clues.

Rowdy Gang

But her detective work is far from routine.

Frequently, it calls for unique knowledge, persistence, tact and, at times, bravado.

Once a policeman stopped her just as she was about to walk into a New York waterfront tavern known for its collection of rowdy and boisterous seamen. "Lady, you can't go in there," said the policeman.

"I HAVE TO," SAID MRS. SAWASKA, WHO CAME OUT MINUTES LATER WITH A MAN SHE HAD BEEN SEEKING FOR MONTHS. HIS SISTER, FROM WHOM HE HAD BEEN SEPARATED IN LATVIA 20 YEARS AGO, WAS WAITING AROUND THE CORNER.

"You never know where a man is going to turn up," says Mrs. Sawaska, whose vigour and youthful face conceal the fact she is just past 50. "Once a man I looked for over a period of years was found on the campus of a university, teaching marine biology. Another could not have cared less if we had not found him. He had proclaimed himself king of a [illegible] atoll."

French Cameroons Will Be

Another U. N. Trust Territory To Get Freedom In 1960

ANOTHER United Nations Trust Territory will have achieved its Charter destiny when the Cameroons, under French Administration, becomes an independent state on 1 January 1960.

France—the administering authority of this, the second largest of the United Nations Trust Territories, with a population of three millions—has agreed, in accordance with the wishes of the Comeroonians to grant full independence to the territory on that date.

News of the forthcoming achievement of the United Nations objective of "self-government or independence" was given to the General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee on October 28 by the representatives of France.

Only two weeks earlier France had informed the Committee of agreements reached between the French and Togolese Governments providing for the full independence of another Trust Territory, Togoland, in 1960.

BOTH TERRITORIES HAVE BEEN ADMINISTERED BY FRANCE UNDER TRUSTEESHIP AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED NATIONS SINCE THE END OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR TOGOLAND AND THE CAMEROONS, FORMER GERMAN COLONIES, WERE UNDER LEAGUE OF NATIONS MANDATES ESTABLISHED AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR.

The French representative informed the United Nations Trusteeship Committee that although full accord had been reached on the independence of the Cameroons between the Governments of France and of the Cameroons, France had, as a matter of courtesy, delayed making the announcement until the Cameroonian Government had been able to report to the Cameroonian Legislative Assembly on the negotiations conducted on the future of the territory.

On October 24—United Nations Day—the Cameroonian Legislative Assembly adopted a resolution affirming the will of the population for independence on January 1, 1960, and requesting France to ask the current session of the United Nations General Assembly for termination of the Trusteeship Agreement as of that date.

France accordingly proposed that the United Nations should after consultation of the wishes of the people under U.N supervision, end the Trusteeship on independence day.

STATEMENT

The French delegate in his statement to the Committee cited a declaration made by the Government of France. This proposed that the current General Assembly might decide on the principles under which such a consultation should be effected, leaving the practical arrangements to be worked out by the Trusteeship Council, and taking into account the report of the United Nations Visiting Mission.

This four-member Visiting Mission, after touring the French Cameroons will then report to the Trusteeship Council in January 1959. The Visiting Mission consists of a Chairman from the United States and three other members from Haiti, India and New Zealand.

The French Cameroons covers an area of 166,800 square miles — slightly smaller than Sweden or Iraq. Flanked on the west by the British-administered Cameroons and Nigeria, and on the east by French Equatorial Africa, the territory stretches upwards from Africa's "big-bulge", the Gulf of Guinea, to the shores of Lake Chad.

It is a land of striking contrasts. In the south, on the swampy coastal plains, there are modern hydro-electric plants and harbours, built to serve industrial towns and factories. A few hundred miles northwards, through tropical rain forests to the rolling savannah bordering the Sahara, one can find villages of sunbaked mud.

ETHNIC GROUPS

The people of this little-known African land, sometimes described as the "racial crossroads of Africa", change as constantly as the scenary. For the population of 3,157,000 is composed of more than 140 different ethnic groups.

They include—in the south—the Bantus, largely composed of farmers and traders. In the north there are the Kirdi (about 750,000 in all) and the Foulbes, stockbreeders of Hamitic and Sudanese origin.

Further west, in the cool mountainous region, are the industrious Bamilekes, whose population density in some parts reaches from 200 to 300 per square mile. There are also about 20,000 pygmies.

Linguistically, the territory is as varied as the diversity of its tribes and there is no lingua franca. In the northern and less developed region the old ways of tribal authority and feudal customs linger on. In the towns and commercial centres of the south new ideas have taken shape in the last few years.

Popular representation in local councils has rapidly replaced the old tribal structure.

NEW STATUTE

At the beginning of 1957, the territory was granted a new Statute. A Legislative Assembly was elected and a Cameroonian Government was established, endowed with most of the powers of internal administration. By May 1957, most of the internal administrative powers were in the hands of the Cameroonians.

In October, the first bills were enacted, and the Legislative Assembly adopted a Cameroonian flag and a national anthem. The new flag consists of three vertical bars, coloured green, red and bright yellow from left to right.

A vast crowd witnessed the raising of the flag in Yaounde, the capital of the territory (population 110,000). By December of last year the Cameroonian Assembly had adopted its first budget.

These and other measures were outlined to the Trusteeship Council at its 21st session in March 1958. The Council at that time praised both the Administering Authority and the Cameroons Government for the general progress achieved and also commended the territorial institutions for the able manner in which they were exercising the considerable powers granted to them.

The Council expressed its conviction that the Administering Authority would "receive sympathetically any requests for further transfers of power which the Cameroons legislature might present to it".

PEOPLE'S WILL

The Cameroonian Assembly "expressed its will" on October 24 in a resolution of nine paragraphs. The resolution, after citing negotiations in Paris between the Cameroons Prime Minister and representative of the French Government, noted with satisfaction the agreement of the French Government that the procedures for terminating international trusteeship over the territory "should be initiated."

The resolution then stated that, the Legislative Assembly of the Cameroons "solemnly proclaims the will of the Cameroonian people that the State of the Cameroons should attain full national independence on January 1, 1960."

It reaffirmed attachment to the principle of the reunification of the two Cameroons and urged that all steps be taken to ensure that the peoples concerned may, in complete freedom, express their will concerning such reunification before January 1, 1960.

The resolution paid a tribute to the work accomplished by France in the Cameroons and renewed an earlier wish that "an independent and sovereign Cameroons should participate in a free and amicable association with France in the interest of the two countries."

Evincing his country's satisfaction over the happy conclusion of its mission in the Cameroons the French representative told the Trusteeship Committee on October 28: "It has led the colonial subjects of yesteryear to liberty and equality and they have answered it with great outpourine of faith, friendship and fraternity which is one of the finest traits of the African.

ECONOMY

Today, the Cameroons together with France is turning a new page in its history We are sure that the United Nations will come into its own with this act inspired by our common ideals".

The French representative also announced that the Prime Minister of the Cameroons intended to come to New York in the near future and would attend United Nations meetings, especially those dealing with the evolution of the area from a trust territory to independent status.

The economy of the French Cameroons depends essentially on agriculture cattle farming and forestry. The majority of the population is employed in these activities. The bulk of the foodstuffs is used for local consumption, but cocoa, coffee and most of the banana crop are sold abroad and represent the main exports.

Cocoa is produced exclusively by the indigenous inhabitants, while coffee and banana production is shared between the Africans and the European companies or planters. Cattle farming is in the hands of African farmers, with a few exceptions, including a fairly large French Company.

This year France told the Trusteeship Council that 53,000 tons of cocoa had been exported and that most other exports had risen during 1957. Bananas, for example, increased from 66,000 to 85,000 tons exported in 1957. Imports, mainly from France, have a somewhat larger value than exports.

The country's most important industrial activity is aluminium production. A plant for the electrolysis of aluminium near Duala in the south has a productive capacity of 45,000 tons of refined aluminium a year. Other primary production figures include 15,200 tons of vegetable oil, 4,091 tons of cotton fibres, 10,977 tons of meat. There are 38 saw mills and a number of paper mills, cigarette factories, breweries, cold storage plants, oil depots, engineering workshops, building and public work companies. Twenty thousand tons of cement are produced annually.

PROGRESS

According to recent reports by the Administering Authority, food crops cover 2,792,400 acres. Export crops cover about 1,362,000 acres. 1,250,000 head of cattle and even more sheep and goats graze mostly in the north, since the southern forest region is infested with the tse-tse fly.

Forests cover about half of the total land area and the lum-

(Continued on Page 10, col. 3)

"This type does about 20 whistles to the mile."

By Thomas R. Henry

'Glass Animals' Roaming Mars?

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.,

THE survival and growth of earth organisms on an "artificial mars" have just been reported here.

Experiments described by Lt.-Col. John D. Fulton of the Air Force School of Aviation Medicine not only may explain the telescopically observed green pastures of the neighbouring planet but make certain that at least low forms of terrestrial life can exist there.

The work is being continued to find some higer form of life which would make possible human survival without the highly difficult requirement of frequent resupply from the earth.

Col. Fulton duplicated in his laboratory the martian environment so far as it is known or can be assumed from the most recent observations, he told a World Symposium on Space Physics and Medicine under Air Force sponsorship.

The elements reproduced were air pressure, less than a fourth that of the earth, air composition, believed to be chiefly nitrogen; moisture content, soil and night and day temperature ranges.

★

Actual composition of martian soil is unknown but the best guess is that it is formed from something quite like the earth's red sandstone.

The whole complex was enclosed in air and moisture-proof glass jars and then the soil was inoculated with a large variety of terrestrial organisms, chiefly bacteria, yeasts and fungi. The experiment has been continued for ten months.

The various organisms have died off at different times but three have survived and apparently prospered. These are two types of bacteria and an unidentified spore-forming organism. These three not only have survived but have multiplied.

The next step will be with higher forms of earth life — algae, lichens and mosses.

These survive under the most extreme conditions on this planet.

There is no way of demonstratnig at present whether these microorganisms are found on mars.

The chief element on which the earth's higher forms of life depend is carbon, extracted by green plants from the atmosphere by the basic life process of photosynthesis.

On Mars the vital substance may not be carbon.

IT HAS BEEN SHOWN THAT LIFE BASED ON SILICA IS POSSIBLE, SO THAT "GLASS ANIMALS" MIGHT BE FOUND ROAMING MARS.

There is the suggestion, Col. Fulton said, that higher forms of the earth's plant life might be grown on mars in water cultures.

Prize-Winning Book That Upset Kremlin

By H. B. Garland

THE place of honour—the lead article — in the literary supplements of both the New York Times and the Washington Post was accorded to the novel "Dr. Zhivago," by Boris Pasternak.

This is indicative of the great interest on the part of critics and readers alike in the publication in America of the work, which Moscow authorities had tried in vain to withdraw for rewriting before its initial publication in Italy last November.

Boris Pasternak, born in 1890, is the son of a well-known Russian painter and illustrator of Tolstoy's novels.

He won wide reputation as poet, was later curbed by the Union of Soviet Writers—the ruling body of Soviet literature —but staged a comeback after the death of Stalin.

He published also translations of the Western classics, especially Goethe and Shakespeare.

Moscow announced in 1957 that Pasternak's new novel "Dr. Zhivago" was to appear simultaneously in the Soviet Union and abroad.

TRIANGLE

However, after that announcement the Union of Soviet Writers expressed an unfavourable opinion of the novel. Consequently, its publication in Russia was postponed. Since Pasternak had sent a copy of the manuscript to his Italian publisher, Giancarlo Feltrinelli of Milan, the Writers' Union asked the publisher to return the manuscript to the author for revision.

Signor Feltrinelli refused and brought out an Italian edition of the novel without the revisions the Union of Soviet Writers demanded.

"Dr. Zhivago," recently published also in New York, begins at the turn of the century with the funeral of Maria Nikolayevna, the mother of a boy named Yurii Zhivago, the future Dr Zhivago.

We follow Yurii as he studies medicine and becomes a physician.

During these years, he also devotes himself to poetry and writes of his reflections on the nature of art, on the essence of religion, and on the purposes of life.

Dr. Zhivago fights without enthusiasm in World War I and spends the tragic Winter of 1917 in Moscow.

He understands the overwhelming importance of the events of those months, but refrains from taking part in them.

Shortly afterwards, he moves with his wife to a little town in the Ural mountains.

There he meets Lara Antipova, whose husband is a war prisoner of the Germans. Dr. Zhivago falls in love with her but is forced to join a group of Red partisans who need a physician. So he is once more compelled to fight a war for which he has no feeling.

Dr. Zhivago spends over two years in Siberia with the partisans—while in Moscow and St. Petersburg the revolution goes on and takes hold.

When he succeeds in escaping, he and Lara return to Moscow.

He learns that his family had been expelled from the Soviet Union and had gone to Paris.

THE END

Lara's husband, meanwhile, had become a leader of irregular Communist forces opposing an anti-Bolshevik army.

With the victory of the Soviet forces, the Communists, having no further use of his services, want to shoot him and he commits suicide.

Dr. Zhivago and Lara spend some time on a farm but, fearing for Lara's safety, Dr. Zhivago prevails upon her to go to the Soviet Far East. He returns to Moscow.

UNABLE TO ACCEPT THE SOCIETY WHICH HAD SUPPLANTED HIS OWN, HE RESIGNS HIMSELF TO FAILURE AND DIES OF A HEART ATTACK ON A MOSCOW STREET CAR — BEFORE REACHING HIS FORTIETH YEAR AND WITHOUT SEEING LARA, OR HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN AGAIN.

This is the main story line of the novel.

But Boris Pasternak's book is far more than the story of one individual. Readers have tried in many ways to interpret the deeper ideological and political significance of the book.

A clarification of this point is, in fact, important as a step toward dispassionate evaluation of the novel's literary merit.

OUTSPOKEN

One of Pasternak's main characters derides Maxism, and passages in the book can be interpreted as criticisms of Communist-imposed conformity.

To a person who says that Marxism is a positive science, one of the characters replies "Marxism and science? Marxism is not sufficiently master of itself to be a science. Sciences have equilibrium.

Marxism and objectivity? I know no current of thought that is more isolated and farther from the facts than Marxism.

"Government men do everything possible to turn their backs on truth to maintain the legend of their infallibility. I despise politics. I don't like men who don't love truth."

Another character makes the following remark: "I think that collectivisation was a wrong measure and that it failed, though the error could not be ackowledged.

'WORST EVIL'

"In order to conceal failure by every means that terrorism can suggest, it is necessary to make people learn not to think or judge, forcing them to see things that did not exist and proving the contrary of what everyone could see."

At another point a character says: "The worst evil and the root of future evil were a loss of confidence in one's opinion. We thought that the times when one adhered to one's moral sense were over. We thought it was necessary to sing in chorus and to live on absolute concepts imposed from above."

However, one should not conclude from such remarks that the book is a political polemic.

Boris Pasternak writes with remarkable objectivity about the Bolshevik revolution.

He treats it as if it were an upheaval of nature and inevitable.

BUT HE IS CRITICAL OF MARXISM'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE INDIVIDUAL. HIS STATEMENTS CRITICAL OF COMMUNIST THEORY AND PRACTICE ARE GENERALLY MADE IN A CONTEXT DESCRIBING CONDITIONS THAT EXISTED IN RUSSIA A LONG TIME AGO.

In view of this, one might wonder at the vehemence with which the Soviet Writiers' Union has attacked the book on political grounds.

Can it be merely because after 40 years of ideological levelling and of standardised art, a Russian writer has reasserted the nobility of his mission as an artist and has retained his intellectual individuality.

For the main character, Dr Zhivago, is not delineated in the traditional "black and white" terms of Communist fiction.

FINE NOVEL

To some he will appear to be a weak and dreamy individual, who would have failed in life, even if the Revolution had not overthrown him.

To others he may seem to be a champion of human dignity and freedom, who would lose the day rather than betray his ideals.

Or is he a prophet of what Russia should become?

Perhaps Dr. Zhivago is all these things; He is a man — with man's resourcefulness, and contradictions, and weaknesses — who happens to live during one of the most critical junctures in human history.

Pasternak has written a fine novel and has at the same time tried to demonstrate an author's truthfulness to himself.

His "Dr. Zhivago" is a book of courage and beauty.

"Why I let you talk me out of buying that black suit at the summer sales I'll never know!"

Grant Duff Says

RAMANA HAD CROSSED BOUNDARIES OF SENSES

The Ramana Jayanti celebrations will be held all over India from December 25:—

By C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar

IT IS NATURAL TO BELIEVE IN GREAT MEN; AND IN THE LANGUAGE OF EMERSON THE SEARCH AFTER THE GREAT IS THE DREAM OF YOUTH AND THE MOST SERIOUS OCCUPATION OF MANHOOD.

The same philosopher dealing with representative men insisted that in order best to fulfil his functions, the great man must be related to us and our life should receive from him some promise of expansion.

He added that there are persons, who, either by their character or by their actions, answer questions which we have not the skill to put.

Outlining the life of Ramakrishna Paramahamsa, Romain Rolland emphasises that the first qualification for knowing, judging and even for condemning a religion or a philosophy, is to have made experiments for oneself in that field; and in this connection it cannot be forgotten that even many persons who sincerely think that they are free from all religious beliefs actually live, as has been stated, "immersed in a state of super - rational consciousness which some term socialism, others Communism, others again nationalism or humanitarianism."

The Test

The test that has been suggested for passing a verdict on this matter has been thus expressed:

If one turns fearlessly towards the search for truth at all costs and is prepared for any sacrifice, he should be called religious. For, religion is definitely the faith in an end to human efforts higher than the individual life or even the life of existing society.

In India, as Swami Vivekananda has asserted, all the dreams of living men have found a home from the very earliest days when man began the dream of existence.

Ramana Maharshi

For nearly four thousand years what Romain Rolland calls the tree of vision has renewed itself tirelessly; all kinds of fruits ripen upon its boughs at the same time; always side by side are found all kinds of Godheads from the lowest to the highest, to the unnamable and the Boundless One.

India has also produced throughout the ages a series of pathfinders or universal souls.

The tree of vision has been aptly described in the Upanishads and in the Gita as the **Eternal Asvattha** whose roots are in the sky and whose branches pervade the earth.

The world abounds with scriptures, revelations and philosophies all of which seek to expound the truth; but although this truth is one and eternal, it expresses itself in time and through the mind of man; and therefore, as Sri Aurobindo has stated, every scripture and revelation contains two elements, one temporary, perishable, belonging to the ideas of the period and the country in which it was produced; the other applicable to all ages and countries.

Dedicated Life

The lives and teachings of Swami Ramakrishna and Sri Aurobindo Ghosh afford an analogy to the life work of Ramana Maharshi.

THE MAHARSHI'S LIFE WAS WITHOUT MANY OUTWARD INCIDENTS BUT IT WAS A LIFE DEDICATED FROM THE BEGINNING TO REALISATION AND ON INSISTENT AND ABSORBED SEARCH DIRECTED TO VAIRAGYA AND GOD-QUEST.

Renunciation, realisation and the power that comes from both, seem to have been the prerogatives of the Maharshi from his early youth.

The Hindu ideal has always been in favour of teaching through life and not so much through words and the Maharshi was described as being always in Sahaja Samadhi, an uninterrupted state of realisation, being able to attend to any work that turned up without feeling disturbed or distracted.

As was stated of Dakshinamurti, it was said of Maharshi that he taught more by silence than by sermons.

It was a remarkable proof of the unifying faculty of the Maharshi's personality that he had gathered around him men of varying equipment and experience as B. V. Narasimha Swami, Grant Duff and Suddhananda Bharati.

In the book entitled "Self-Realisation—Life and Teachings of Bhagavan Sri Ramana Maharshi," Narasimha Swami has furnished an absorbingly interesting pen picture of his daily life, his remarkable encounter with thieves and his sympathy for the brotherliness towards men and animals alike.

The Maharshi had sedulously avoided publicity and controversies, social or religious.

Many persons who had visited the Ashram have recounted their experience, one of which is typical.

Pascaline Mallet in her book "Turn Eastwards" speaks of a central figure, whose serene strength and perfect poise seem to fill the whole place with unutterable peace.

Paul Brunton speaks in his "A Search in Secret India" of a silent figure on a couch and his strange reception, ostensibly characterised by indifference.

Let me quote his own words: "My initial bewilderment, my perplexity at being totally ignored, slowly fade away as this strange fascination begins to grip me more firmly. But it is not till the second hour of the uncommon scene that I become aware of the silent resistless change which is taking place within my mind.

"One by one, the questions which I prepared in the train with such meticulous accuracy dropped away.

"For it does not now seem to matter whether they are asked or not, and it does not matter whether I solve the problems, which have hitherto troubled me.

"I only know that a steady river of quietness seems to be flowing near me, that a great peace is penetrating the inner reaches of my being, and that my thought-tortured brain is beginning to arrive at some rest."

Need Of Guru

The Maharshi has not written much; but what he has told us in his "Ulladu Narpadu" or "Sad Vidya" is a pithy synopsis of what is usually termed Vedantic teaching.

Translating the Swamiji's "Five Hymns to Sri Arunachala," Grant Duff positively avers that he felt that he was in direct contact with one who had passed beyond the boundaries of the senses and was merged in the Absolute of his true self.

The Hymns are the efflorescence of the mystic urge and the Maharshi speaks of a Heart which is different from the physical one but whose secrets have to be learnt in order to discard that "self which is the aggregate of sense impressions."

It has always been one of the fundamentals of the Hindu life and faith that those who wish to be free must, in the language of the Gita, seek and reverently question those who have seen the truth and freed themselves.

Speaking of the necessity of a Guru, the Maharshi himself was asked by someone as to whether the belief in the necessity of a Guru was correct. He gave the following reply.

"So long as one thinks of himself as little-laghu—he must take hold of the great — the Guru; he must not however look upon the Guru as a person; the Sage is never other than the real Self of the disciple. When that Self is realised then there is neither Guru nor disciple."

The question arose because the Sage himself had no Guru.

On another occasion the Sage said: "A teacher would be needed if one has to learn something new; but this is a case of unlearning."

LIP READING IS A MYTH

LOS ANGELES.

There is no such thing as lip-reading, according to the University of California clinical psychologist, Dr. Louis Stone.

Modern languages, despite a certain degree of semantic sophistication, are still basically "sign languages," said Dr. Stone who conducted a study on the subject. "A smile, an arched eyebrow or a mobile face may convey as much as a spoken word."

In his research project, Dr. Stone used a group of University students, untrained in lip-reading and with normal hearing. The students, untrained in lip-reading and with normal hearing.

The students were shown special silent films in which an actor repeated simple interrogative and declarative sentences under a variety of conditions.

In one film all but the lips were masked with a plastic screen. In other films the portion of the actor seen was increased to half the face, then to the face from the chin to eyebrows, and finally to full face and torso to the waist.

The students were asked to write down what they thought the actor said.

It was found that it was almost impossible to communicate information with the lips alone, Dr. Stone said. More information was communicated as the amount of the face and body seen increased.

LOUELLA'S WEEK-END MUSINGS

IN AND AROUND BOMBAY

Enterprising Troupe Takes Ballet To Village Audiences

SUNDAY GEM

A strong mind sees things in their true proportion; a weak one views them through a magnifying medium which like the microscope makes an elephant of a flea—magnifies all little objects but cannot receive great ones.

THE tempo of activities is steadily speeding up and will reach the inevitable climax during the X'mas week.

The wedding knots and the Navjote thread ceremonies, receipions and exhibitions, concerts and dramas are a weekly feature and the Holiday on Ice Revue is attracting the public in thousands at the Vallabhbhai Stadium.

On the opening night there was a prominent Sindhi wedding on the front lawn of the N.S.C.I. which also was largely attended, so the melange of men, women and automobiles was as colourful as it was crowded, which is to use a mild word.

With the increasingly heavy traffic, driving has been shorn of all pleasure, becoming an ordeal, but parking presents one of the toughest problems to the motorist at gatherings of multitudes such as these, when the driver hopefully scans every square foot of parking space, only to find himself eventually half a mile from his actual destination!

50th Anniversary

HALF a century sat indeed lightly upon Mr. B. E. Vas, partner and director of Neo Pharma, who along with his attractive wife received some two hundred guests on the roof-top of the Ambassador Hotel.

It was a balmy evening with the glimmer of the stars vying with the brightness of the Marine Drive "necklace", and the music of Cecil Mendoza and his trio, a lilting background to the friendly chatter.

Mr. and Mrs. Vas are well known among social circles and among their many guests were the charming Mrs. Boruna Rathore, who prior to her marriage was the Princess of Burdwan, Mr. and Mrs. Siafala from the U.S. Consulate, Mr. and Mrs. G. Currim, with their daughter Ameena, who is engaged to Mr. Mitha, Dr. and Mrs. Coelho, Mr. and Mrs. Weisenbach, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke of Sanforized, Miss Shanti Seldon and Mr. and Mrs. Shivdasani.

Tables were neatly arranged in groups of twelve, where the invitees sat according to cards for dinner, and here's wishing the host many happy returns in the century direction.

Czech Violinist

ONE of the first musical bookings for 1959 will go to the credit of the Bombay Madrigal Singers' Organisation who will present the noted Czech violinist, Ladislav Jasek in a violin recital on January 5 at the Taj Mahal Hotel at 6-45 p.m.

LADISLAV, BORN IN 1929 AT MORINA IN BOHEMIA, IS A GRADUATE OF THE PRAGUE ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART.

He stands out as one of the most significant of the younger generation of Czech violinists who maintain the illustrious tradition of Czech violin playing made famous by such names as Slavik, Ondricek, Sevick and Kubelik.

He has already distinguished himself on tours in Germany, England and Poland, as well as at various international competitions including the Wieniawsky competition at Poznan in 1952, the Thibaud competition in Paris in 1955, and the Slavik-Ondricek competition at the Prague Spring Festival in 1955.

Jasek crowned his comparatively short musical career with the First Prize at the Carl Flesh competition held in London in 1956.

In this one and only recital the violinist will be accompanied on the piano by Josef Hala. The date is January 5.

"Stop the car, Jenkins, we'll give that hiker a lift!"

Cupid's Dart

SHERNA Tarapore of Bombay and Dorab Kotwal of Calcutta received a sure hit from Cupid's bow which resulted in their capitulation at the very first encounter.

At the "Dell," Nepean Road, the wedding reception was held in the spacious compound, resembling as it were an illuminated woodland.

It was a large and select gathering invited by the young bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Tarapore, and Mr. Tarapore holding a high Government position until recently, many of his colleagues in the Governmental set-up were present.

Dinner was served on plantain leaves under the brightly-lit trees, while a small wooden floor had been provided for those who wanted to dance to Goody Seerval's tempo of swing music.

Ballet Unit

THE healthy revival of the ballet has helped considerably to bring the art of dancing into greater favour and prominence with the masses.

The Ballet Unit under the able direction of Sachin Shankar has struck a new note, in the sense that in addition to performing before city audiences, it has carried this ancient folk art to the remote villages.

THE ARTISTS PERFORM IN ALL TYPES OF THEATRES, BEFORE THE HUMBLEST OF AUDIENCES AND IN ALL KINDS OF DISTRICTS—IN THE HEART OF INDUSTRIAL AND MILL AREAS, IN THE VICINITY OF COMMUNITY PROJECT AREAS, BEFORE FACTORY WORKERS AND RURAL SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Their aim is to popularise the traditional art and to provide entertainment to the thousands in the remote places where life is drab, poverty-ridden and uneventful.

'Dekh Teri Bambai'

ONE of the most slick, colourful and cleverly produced and executed ballets is the Indian National Theatre's ballet, "Dekh Teri Bambai," which has been revived by public demand.

The troupe is excellent from start to finish, and the audience is taken on a whirlwind sightseeing tour of Bombay from its aristocratic localities to the slum spots.

The typical street scenes like the roadside barber and the shoeshine urchins are played to near perfection, as also the hundred and one other 'Bambai' features with which we are all quiet familiar.

Bombay the Beautiful also has its seamy side—it is a healthy sign that we have learnt the art of looking at our reflection with a pleasing degree of humour, even when the picture is portrayed without flattering touches, but with realistic artistry.

'Roadside Romeos'

THOUGH our local police are not known to be overzealous in bringing to book those who violate the law prohibiting the manufacture, sale or explosion of 'atom bombs' at Divali, it is heartening to note the recent and timely campaign against "roadside Romeos."

The ranks of those anti-social elements who pose a peculiar problem for unescorted girls in Bombay have been steadily growing, thus necessitating punitive action on the part of the police.

Cases of molestation of women and young girls and of the making of indecent gestures and the uttering of obscene remarks in their presence have become all too frequent today.

IT IS IN A SENSE A TRAGIC COMMENTARY ON THE FUTILITY OF UNIVERSITY EDUCATION THAT A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE ARRESTED CULPRITS HAPPEN TO BE COLLEGE STUDENTS WHO MAKE A MOCKERY OF THE EDUCATION THEY RECEIVE.

Even though the appellation "roadside Romeo" may not be strictly appropriate in describing the aberrations of a section of the male population, it is fairly indicative of the type of offenders who indulge in such reprehensible anti-social activities.

In any event such tendencies require to be dealt with severely, and the authorities are, therefore, to be congratulated on their promptness and efficiency in coping with a problem which might have assumed menacing proportions but for their prompt action.

One can hope that their efforts at stamping out this evil will be crowned with success.

Longer Life Expectancy A Fallacy

WELLINGTON.

THE belief that Man is living longer because of the achievements of modern medical science is "just a fallacy" according to the Dean of the University of Otago Medical School, Sir Charles Hercus.

Speaking at a seminar on the care of the aged, he said: "At 65, our expectancy of life is only one year longer than it was in 1900.

"There are more people reaching pensionable age today because of a reduction in the death rate in earlier decades of life.

"But it is a mistake to think that biological expectancy of Man's life is increasing. It is just that more people are coming on through earlier decades."

Sir Charles claimed that there was "an awful lot of nonsense" being talked about the question of age.

"Some people are old at 25 because they are not prepared to adjust themselves to changed circumstances. But I have a friend of 93 who is just as young as a man of 59."

AT RADIO CLUB

Mr. I. A. Makani, (2nd from right) Consul-General for Costa Rica, gave a large dinner party at the Radio Club. The ladies in the picture are Mrs. Baakza, Countess Lavison, Mrs. Pearse and Mrs. Hamilton.

BOMBAY TAKES BIG STRIDES TOMEET PLAN TARGET

THE reorganised Bombay State completed two years of its existence on November 1 last.

After the reorganisation, Bombay State emerged as the largest and one of the most urbanised States of India with an area of 1,90,832 square miles or about 15 per cent of the total area of the Indian Union.

Of the total population of 48.2 million in the State, nearly 28.3 per cent live in urban areas.

The total outlay of the State's Second Five-Year Plan is of the order of Rs. 350.28 crores or, roughly, 15.6 per cent of all the State Plans.

For financing this large outlay on the Plan, the State Government has estimated to find Rs. 228 crores from its own resources, the balance of Rs. 122 crores being met from Central assistance.

The Government has raised resources of nearly Rs. 124 crores during the first three years of the Second Plan.

The Small Savings campaign organised by the State has already received the approbation of all.

Steady Progress

Of the total State Plan outlay of Rs. 350.28 crores, an aggregate expenditure of the order of Rs. 99 crores was incurred on Plan schemes during the two years 1956-57 and 1957-58.

The development programme for the year 1958-59 is of the order of Rs. 76.76 crores.

THUS, DURING THE FIRST THREE YEARS OF THE SECOND PLAN PERIOD, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT NEARLY RS. 175 CRORES OR 50 PER CENT OF THE STATE PLAN OUTLAY MAY BE EXPENDED.

Six Divisional Officers were appointed for the six Divisions of the State that were created for the proper and efficient administration of the State.

Subsequently these posts of Divisional Officers were upgraded to those of Divisional Commissioners. In each Division, a Divisional Development Council consisting of non-officials and officials has been constituted with the Divisional Commissioner as chairman and non-official as vice-chairman.

Priority

The State Government has given a high priority to development of agriculture.

A target of 12.78 lakh tons of additional food production has been set under the State's Second Five-Year Plan.

The programmes relating to agricultural production, such as well irrigation, taluka seed farms, soil conservation and contour bunding have been expanded.

By the use of improved seeds food production can be stepped up by nearly 10 per cent.

During the period of the Second Plan, a total number of 323 seed farms are proposed to be established.

Each such farm will have about 25 acres or more land for the purpose of multiplication of improved seeds.

About 230 such seed farms will start functioning by the end of March, 1959. It is expected that 55 more seed farms will start functioning by the end of March, 1960, and the remaining 38 by the end of March, 1961.

These seed farms alone will provide an additional food production of 7.35 lakh tons by the end of the Second Plan period.

Irrigation

The State Government has liberalised the rules for grant of financial assistance for construction of new wells and repairs to old wells.

Tagai loans up to Rs. 2,500 and subsidy at 25 per cent of the cost of construction not exceeding Rs. 500 per new well are given to cultivators for construction of new wells.

For repairs to old wells, loan assistance of Rs. 1,000 per old well is given.

It is proposed to construct 35,000 new wells and to repair 28,000 old wells during the Plan period.

Loans have so far been given for construction of 9,816 new wells and repairs to 3,727 old wells.

Over 300 other minor irrigation works were in various stages of progress during 1956-57. A majority of these works are nearing completion.

Under the soil conservation programme an aggregate area of 2.16 lakh acres was bunded during the two years 1956-58 and a further area of 3.84 lakh acres is expected to be bunded during the current year. The Plan envisages a total coverage of 17 lakh acres by soil conservation measures.

Food production in the State is estimated to have increased from 73.3 lakh tons in 1955-56 to 79 lakh tons in 1956-57.

Due to scarcity conditions in 1957-58, the food production in the State during the year was slightly lower at 76.6 lakh tons.

The production of cotton increased from 19.1 lakh bales in 1955-56 to 21.3 lakh bales in 1957-58, while that of groundnut increased from 10.9 lakh tons in 1955-56 to 12.7 lakh tons in 1957-58.

The production of raw sugar was steady at 7.6 lakh tons in 1957-58 as against 7.2 lakh tons in 1955-56.

The number of co-operative societies in the State has been rapidly increasing. As against 26,955 societies in 1955-56, covering a population of 1.52 crores or 31.5 per cent of the population of the State, the number of agricultural and non-agricultural societies, in the State rose to 29,923 in 1956-57, covering a population of 1.77 crores or 36.8 per cent of the total population of the State.

Development Blocks

By the end of March 1958, there were 244½ blocks, of which 89½ were community development blocks, 124½ national extension service blocks and 30½ post-intensive blocks covering a total number of 25,802 villages or nearly 48 per cent of the villages in the State and a population of 162.77 lakhs.

After April 1958, further 48 blocks, covering an additional population of 29.10 lakhs, were started.

The total number of registered factories in the State has steadily increased from 10,830 in 1956 to 11,492 in 1957.

More Output

About 3,585 million yards of cotton cloth is produced annually in this State.

The production of vanaspati increased from 88,063 tons in 1956 to 1,12,024 tons in 1957, soda ash from 84,234 tons in 1956 to 91,925 tons in 1957 and caustic soda from 7,641 tons to 8,617 tons during the same period.

The production of refined sugar increased from 2,40,000 tons in 1956 to 2,65,300 tons in 1957.

As against 1,50,943 bicycles manufactured in 1956, the total production of bicycles in 1957 rose to 1,64,364.

Spectacular increase was recorded in the production of cement which rose from 6.69 lakh tons in 1956 to 9.12 lakh tons in 1957.

The Plan envisages establishment of 16 industrial estates throughout the State.

For the co-ordinated development of agriculture and industry nearly 39 per cent of the total plan allocation of Rs 350.28 crores is earmarked for irrigation and power during the Second Plan period.

Ports, Roads

Of the total Plan provision of Rs. 136.59 crores for irrigation and power, Rs. 46.60 crores are for the multi-purpose projects of Koyna, Ukai and Purna Hydro-electric Project, Rs. 66.06 crores are for major and medium projects and Rs. 23.93 crores are for power projects and investigations.

The allotment for the irrigation programme in Vidarbha has been increased by Rs. 2.5 crores so as to provide adequately for four projects, namely, Bagh, Dina Nadi, Itiadoh and Katepurna.

The various power projects operated by the Bombay State Electricity Board have yielded an additional generating capacity of 33,250 Kw. during 1956-57 and a further additional capacity of 5,830 Kw. during 1957-58.

By the end of the current year an additional generating capacity of 62,130 Kw. is estimated to be provided through these projects.

A big programme of Rs. 24.27 crores has been provided for road development and another programme of about Rs. 1.5 crores is provided for development of minor ports in the State.

Over 560 miles of roads were modernised up to the end of 1957 under the Second Plan.

The allotment for the road orogramme in Vidarbha has been increased by Rs. 2.5 crores.

The West Coast road linking Bombay to Goa along the Konkan strip is a major work started for meeting the long-felt need for communications in the Konkan area.

In the present Bombay State, there are two major ports, nine intermediate ports and 92 minor ports dotted along the 1400-mile coastal line, thus making Bombay the premier maritime State of the Indian Union.

In order to develop the minor and intermediate ports, a comprehensive programme, costing over Rs. 1.50 crores during the period of the Second Plan, has been drawn up.

The work of constructing a jetty at Bulsur has been completed and similar works at other ports like Venguria, Malvan, Deogad, Ratnagiri, Billimora, Surat, Broach, Dabhol, Shrivardhan, Vijayadurg and Elephanta are in progress. Similarly, work of constructing sheds at Malvan, Deogad and Elephanta has been started.

Education

As against the All-India average percentage of literacy, which stands at 16.61, the percentage of literacy in the State is 21.64.

In 1955-56, about 46.71 per cent of the school-going children in the age group 6-12 were in primary schools.

It is estimated that in 1957-58 this percentage increased to 52.75.

The secondary educational institutions rose from 2,210 in 1956-57 to 2,358 in 1957-58.

Special educational institutions increased from 18,310 in 1956-57 to 19,387 in 1957-58, while the number of institutions for higher education rose from 205 to 211 during the same period.

A new University has been established in Marathwada.

The State Plan envisages expansion of medical facilities, provision of additional beds in hospitals, and facilities for specialised treatment for T.B. and leprosy, malaria and filaria control as also measures for improvement of sanitation, hygiene, and drinking water supply.

During the last two years, 482 additional beds were provided in various hospitals.

Work on renovation of the J.J. Hospital buildings in Bombay is in progress.

An expenditure of over Rs. 6 crores was incurred during the last two years on the several health schemes under the State Plan.

Housing

As many as 5,595 tenements for industrial workers were constructed during 1956-57. Work on construction of 7,360 tenements which is in progress is expected to be completed this year.

Well over 1,920 houses were constructed for people from the low income group up to the end of 1957.

Special ameliorative measures have been taken for the welfare of Backward Classes who constitute nearly 30 per cent of the total population of the State. Out of a total Plan provision of Rs. 4.49 crores for the Backward Class welfare programmes, an expenditure of nearly Rs. 93 lakhs was incurred during the two years 1956-58.

A budget provision of Rs. 101 lakhs has been included this year for this programme.

City Sports Round-Up

By EDDIE

SUPREMACY in athletics, as in most games, was the monopoly of St. Xavier's College for well over twenty years. Then came a sudden snatch-away. Khalsa broke the Xavier's run of success and made history.

But this success lasted just two years. It was a sad day for the late Fr. Fell when his college lost the athletic championship, but the collegians wished to repay the old man by regaining the honour and prestige he had established for almost a quarter of a century.

Now not only did they claim the men's championship by 93 points to Khalsa's meagre 37, but they also regained the women's title which Khalsa had gripped.

But if one looks at the opponents the Xaverians had to face it will be seen that they were Xaverites at one time or the other, especially having received their training and encouragement there.

Siloo Mistry, a great sprinter, bagged four first places—the long jump, the 50, 100 and 200 metre sprints.

Dara Doomasia of St. Xavier's won the Fr. Fell Trophy, having won the trophy thrice in four years.

If records were few and far between one cannot blame athletes. The organisers had very little consideration for the physical potentialities of the boys or girls because events, especially ones calling for stamina and speed were run within a quarter of an hour of each other.

This was the case in the 400 and 800 metres. The favourites for the events were Agnelo D'Costa and Zito Extross, but their physical strength had a limit.

When within an ace of breaking the high jump record Bhavan's S. R. Beedu found visibility against him. The event was held so late, almost 6.30 p.m. (floodlights are used on other grounds at this hour) that none of the jumpers could see the bar except while kerchief of their own doing. Beedu cleared 5 feet 9 inches.

Only two records were bettered. Noshir Khambatta bettered the putting the shot mark; while Didicus D'Souza bettered the 110 metres hurdles time.

Budding Cyclist

Following closely in the best traditions of the family is teenager Bapoo Malcolm. He stood second in the 3000 metres and beat a champion in Perviz Irani in the 4000 metres lap race.

I remember meeting young Bapoo on the return sea journey in 1952 (he was only ten years old then) when he was in the company of his parents from a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Francis Xavier at Goa, and knowing the father well I asked him whether he would be a champion like his father and mother.

Bapoo didn't hesitate to turn to his father and ask the father to tell me about his prowess. He has plenty of years ahead but he should not stick to the modern tendency of wait and watch, but do his fastest from the start.

Our University athletic standard is low considering the timings against National marks. In other countries these are sometimes as good or equal to National records. Had those who run our Athletic organisations concentrated on our schools first and then on colleges, the position would have been a happier one.

A Real Marathon

A real test of human strengh and determination was shown by Gujarat's Abhesingh Chauhan when he won the Marathon race, a disance of 26 miles and 385 yards, in 2 hours 59 minutes and 51¼ seconds.

Abhesingh Chauhan, a farmer just over his teens, made the race a start-to-finish affair leaving his opponents almost half way behind. Of the seven who started only three finished.

Though the timing was rather poor, one must give the Gujarat runner a big hand because he took part in the race, which was delayed by an hour, only after arriving at Bombay Central from Ahmedabad at 5-30 a.m. following an all-night journey of thirteen hours.

And I know what sleep a man can get in our third class compartments these days when every bogey is packed like sardines!

Senior League

The number of unbeaten teams in the Senior Hockey League is surprisingly about half the total number of teams taking part. Is it because the sides are well-matched or strong or because they are playing badly?

After having watched a majority of the games played so far, especially among the top six teams I find there is a very marked deterioration in their games. Those who realise that stickwork and not erratic hitting will succeed have been able to stay clear of disaster.

Western Railway are likely to keep their heads clear out of trouble for sometime because their defence has managed to keep them safe, but they have only stolen narrow victories.

Shell lost by the narrow margin of a solitary goal to lose their record.

The promise Shell's young side showed early has dwindled because their inners have gone deeper into the theory and practice of individualism under their own guidance.

Kumari Sayini (left) and Kumari Jagadambal with Minister T. S. Bharde who presided over their dance recital at Podar College Hall.

DANCE PREMIERE

THE dance premiere of Kumaris Jagadambal and Sayini Devi, came off on Saturday at Podar College Hall under the presidentship of Mr. T. S. Bharde, Minister for Co-operation, when Mr. S. L. Silam, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, acted as the chief guest.

The budding dancers gave over a dozen items of Bharata Natyam, Oriental and folk dances before a crowded house lasting over three hours. Alarippu was done as a duet and was picturesque in presentation. In Jatiswaram, Sabdam and Varnam, Jagadambal showed off her mastery of footsteps and rhythmic body movements.

The Varnam in Sankarabaranam was a difficult piece, and Jagadambal not only exhibited the fine distinction between Nritta and Nritya, but also elaborated the Sthai, Arohi, Avarohi and Sanchari in a crescendo of quick movements and fast changing patterns of footwork synchronising with Theerr manams.

The padams brought out the glory of Abhinaya, and the most noteworthy among them was 'Mylerum Vadivelane' which picturised the Lord of Palni in various poses and postures. The Naga Nritya with serpentine movements got repeated encores, while Sayini was at her best in Thiratha Vilayattu Pilai. The Thillana was marked by vigorous footwork and sculpturesque attitudes which punctuated pure Nritta. The Marwari dance was a sartorial fantasia in simple movements in praise of Nanda Gopal. The gypsy dance of the folk type was thoroughly enjoyable. Mr. S. L. Silam and Mr. T. S. Bharde complimented the dancers on their fine performance.

FIRST ACCIDENT IN 91 YEARS

A GERMAN driver who had his first accident at the age of 91 was acquitted in Siegburg on a reckless driving charge.

But the driver, Johann Herchenbach, one of Germany's oldest, lost his driver's licence because of his age. His wife was injured seriously in the wreck.

The presiding judge said he decided "with heavy heart" to revoke Herchanbach's licence because he had an accident-free record of 60 years.

In his lifetime Herchenbach got only one traffic ticket in 1908, for "driving through a village at top speed." He was doing 12 miles an hour.

"Can't I just start milking the little calves till I'm efficient?"

HITCH YOUR WAGON By 'Libra'

Dec. 21 To 27

BETTER CLEAR UP TASKS THAT HAVE BEEN AWAITING YOUR ATTENTION AND LEAVE NEW SCHEMES FOR NEXT WEEK.

IT WOULD BE A GOOD WEEK THROUGHOUT IF YOU CELEBRATE YOUR BIRTHDAY SOMETIME IN MAY, JUNE OR JULY OF ANY YEAR.

CAPRICORN
DEC. 21—JAN. 19

Mainly a week of unspectacular but steady business achievements.

Extravagance in a pre-holiday celebration will leave you feeling below par midweek.

To keep the pace in a friendly discussion, you must drop your dogmatic attitude around Thursday.

AQUARIUS
JAN. 20—FEB. 18

Considerable care will be necessary in dealing with correspondence, lawyers or officials.

Changes in your working life seem more disturbing than you anticipated.

Slowly but surely you are being impelled towards a new venture or towards travel.

Watch health and avoid solitude and introspection in the last three days of the week.

PISCES
FEB. 19—MARCH 20

Both financially and socially this is likely to be a very progressive week.

Investments and speculation will prove more profitable than usual.

An unexpected meeting or casual contact, midweek, seems to have a flavour of romance which may open new interest in your life.

ARIES
MARCH 21—APRIL 20

The elevated position of Sun shows that your ambitions will be soaring, and there will be increased desire for recognition.

Circumstances mid-week provide you added freedom to advance your business and social interests.

You should hear some good news before the week is over.

TAURUS
APRIL 21—MAY 20

It will be best to 'hitch your wagon' to a single objective and not allow yourself to be distracted by side issues.

Additional responsibilities may coincide with an increase in income early in the week.

In a complex personal situation, discretion is needed concerning a former association.

GEMINI
MAY 21—JUNE 20

Relations with others will play an important part in this week's events.

A timely contact with a well-to-do friend works to your good and may help you to gain the needed backing.

Socially, you will reach a position of importance and there may be developments, which you did not anticipate.

CANCER
JUNE 21—JULY 20

Luck is with you in coping with business and social problems this week.

Don't let discouragement or negative thoughts of people around you prevail.

Study carefully the chance of profit through casual talks and business conferences.

You will be able to overcome some financial difficulties if you seek assistance at the end of the week.

LEO
JULY 21—AUG. 20

Surprisingly extra cash will come through the goodwill of an associate this week.

This will be doubly useful, as a round of social activity will call for unusual entertaining.

Use your increased magnetism in personal contacts and consider ways and means to consolidate financial gains.

In personal life, you are now in a happier phase, building up valuable ties.

VIRGO
AUG 21—SEPT. 22

In a sense, you are in funds this week.

FAVOURABLE DAYS FOR

Buying:

Business Deals	**Friday**
Personal Purchases	**Monday**
Selling	**Wednesday**
Entertainments	**Saturday**
Sport	**Saturday**

On the other hand family and domestic expenses increase alarmingly.

The happiest feature of the week will be letters from friends and good news about a holiday or a journey.

On the business side, new contract or an important agreement may be signed on Monday.

LIBRA
SEPT. 23—OCT. 23

More stable conditions and a new friendship help you to achieve your ambitions this week.

Midweek may bring an unexpected opportunity for money gains.

Socially, you get plenty of assistance, your best ally may be the opposite sex.

SCORPIO
OCT. 24—NOV. 22

A surprise event will have strong repercussions on your domestic life and a lift in income will be equally unexpected.

Not all you aim at will be accomplished but there will be more than one gratifying result.

Where you had expected opposition you will win accord end of the week.

SAGITTARIUS
NOV. 23—DEC. 21

There are indications early in the week that you are very well thought of and making headway in your career.

Soon you will see clearly on just which road you must travel in the next few years.

A personal tie becomes steadily stronger and before Christmas is here, it will have compensated for a disappointment.

Arrangement about money is followed by some unexpected luck late in the week.

"My wife AND her mother don't understand me."

'LIBRA' ANSWERS YOUR QUERIES

M.B.D. (POONA): When does my financial prosperity start after or before marriage?

Lord of the Lagna is in the seventh house with Mars, lord of the fifth house. Seventh house is aspected by Saturn and Moon from Lagna.

As Navmans chart and Dasa period is not furnished no definite prediction can be given. But it seems that your monetary affairs are likely to improve after your marriage.

D.L.K. (BOMBAY): Which career will suit me?

Writing would probably be the best career for you as the Moon is on a literary degree in the ninth house, which has to do with publishing.

Mercury is in Gemini in the tenth house, and Uranus is also in the house of publishing.

You have a very quick and agile intellect, but you must direct your efforts to a definite goal to have a desired result.

P. M. MEHTA (BOMBAY): What are my financial prospects for the New year?

Your fortunes are on the rise, but be wary of 'too much too soon.' A good financial break in the first few months may tempt you to risk in speculation and races, which may make heavy inroads in your financial prosperity.

January, March, June and August are fortunate months while April, July and November are not favourable for you.

V. V. GUPTE (BOMBAY): When will I get all that I need?

Data incomplete—degrees of planets and ruling dasa at birth not furnished.

It requires a very strong horoscope to fulfil all ambitions and your chart does not show that indication.

Jupiter transiting through your Lagna in 1960 will bring some improvement provided your ruling dasa period is favourable. For details please consult a good astrologer.

S. V. A. (Eluru) and G. V. NERUKAR (Bombay): Neither of you have furnished your horoscope. No questions can be answered without a complete chart. Please get your horoscope cast by a competent astrologer and ask again giving full details.

"Question Coupon"

READERS will be furnished with scientific astrological solution to their most pressing problem through these columns. You are requested to enclose a COPY of your horoscope with degrees and Dasas clearly given on a plain paper. Fill in the coupon below and send it to "LIBRA" c/o Sunday Chronicle Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay-1.

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Only ONE question will be answered

While writing do not send any stamps or self-addressed stamped envelopes as no personal replies can be sent.

BLONDIE
by
CHIC YOUNG
HERE COMES MR. DITHERS-- HE LOOKS CRUSHED
HE'S HAD TROUBLE WITH HIS WIFE-- I CAN TELL BY THE WAY HE'S ACTING
COME, BOSS-- DON'T LET YOURSELF GO LIKE THAT
CHIN UP, OLD MAN. PULL YOURSELF TOGETHER
SPEAK TO US, BOSS-- WE'RE YOUR FRIENDS-- WE'LL HELP YOU
WE'LL GET OUR WIVES TO SPEAK TO YOUR WIFE FOR YOU
GO TO HIS WIFE-- EXPLAIN TO HER HE'S SORRY FOR WHATEVER HE'S DONE
BEG FOR FORGIVENESS AND TELL HER TO TAKE HIM BACK INTO HER HEART
HEY, YOU DUMMIES-- DON'T LET YOUR WIVES TALK TO MY WIFE-- STOP THEM, QUICK
RELAX NOW, BOSS... WE'LL TAKE CARE OF THIS
STOP WORRYING, MR. DITHERS-- WE'LL SPEAK TO CORA
NIX-NIX-- DON'T LET THEM GO-- STOP THEM
MY WIFE IS SORE BECAUSE SHE HEARD WE WERE PLAYING CARDS LAST NIGHT AND NOT WORKING AT THE OFFICE
OH-H-- NOW OUR WIVES WILL FIND OUT, TOO!
WE WANT TO JOIN THE ARMY AND BE SHOT IN A ROCKET
EITHER THE MOON OR MARS
RECRUITING SERGEANT
JOIN THE
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IT'S A NOTE FROM OUR HUSBANDS-- IT SAYS THEY'RE GOING TO THE MOON IN A ROCKET!
WE'LL HAVE TO STOP THEM
MY DARLING JULIUS-- I CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT HIM
RECRUITING OFFICE
HOORAY! THEY WERE REJECTED
DON'T EVER LEAVE ME AGAIN, DARLING
I LOVE THESE HAPPY ENDINGS
CHIC YOUNG
9-21

Eve Aids In Changing Britons' Wear

LONDON.

THE Americanisation of Tommy Atkins is causing a sartorial revolution in Britain.

But it's mainly a week-end revolution.

Almost disappeared from the English landscape is the stylised, mustachioed picture of the "Typical Englishman" in his week-end uniform—gray flannel trousers, checked wool shirt, coloured waistcoat, stout Scots-grain-leather brogans and a tweed hacking jacket, well-worn enough to accommodate fashionable leather patches at the elbow.

Immediately after the war, that was "the drill" for the leisurely English week-end for town and country alike.

Then came the era of the duffel-coat when that, too, was originally a badge of wartime service.

New Uniform

In the place of the traditional week-end get-up, the "sweater brigade" has taken over.

Nor is the new uniform confined to any one class. It ranges from the driver of the motor-scooter to the proud driver of the Jaguars and Rolls-Bentleys.

Mustaches have almost disappeared—one of London's leading barbers reported the other day that 90 per cent of his customers who supported mustaches after the war have shaved them off—and today's Englishman keeps his stiff upper lip well-shaven.

His trousers for the week-end are no longer the gray flannels or even the beige whipcord of yesteryear, but American blue jeans or khaki cut as close to the leg as old-fashioned flannel underwear.

In place of sturdy brogues, he wears either the suede crepe-soled desert boots or the elegant Italian loafers, whose thin soles were not designed for the rigors of the English weather.

But the most distinguishing piece of his apparel today is the voluminous oversize "fisherman's" sweater which has replaced the tweed jacket.

By William Richardson

The Sweater

Most of these are worn so large and loose they would accommodate two average-sized Englishmen.

During the week, the gentlemen from the City, Britain's Wall Street, still adhere rigorously to the guardee-cut severe gray suit and the bowler, or derby hat, worn straight to the face and low over the forehead.

The starched collar and the old-school tie are still de rigueur during the week.

But on Saturdays and Sundays when the Englishman helps his wife with the shopping along the high street or gathers for a couple of pints of mild and-bitter at his local pub or club, he has discarded even the traditional blue, brass-buttoned blazer.

In week-end dress, the banker is often indistinguishable from the Teddy Boy.

Latest Trend

What has caused this remarkable transformation to a mode of dress that had become almost a caricature of John Bull in the movies and on the stage? "Women, of course," answer the clothing manufacturers and retailers.

A recent marketing survey by one of Britain's largest publishers disclosed that women are buying 60 per cent of all men's accessories and even 25 per cent of men buying suits are accompanied by their wives—those sweater-girls of yesteryear who today have made sweater-boys of their menfolk.

It has now reached the point that, walking down an English high street on a Saturday afternoon, even long-term American residents can hardly distinguish between the "typical Englishman" and the man back in New York's Westchester, Pennsylvania's Bucks County or any other genteel American suburban retreat.

"As a matter of fact," reported one Englishman who had just returned from the United States, "a lot of Americans look more like Englishmen in their sports clothes than we do ourselves."

SMOKING MOTHERS

THE woman who smokes while pregnant is probably reducing her baby's birth weight, a team of medical experts has reported in London. The team, from Birmingham University's Department of Social Medicine, give this view after quizzing nearly 1,300 mothers.

They declare that the baby's weight will drop in direct proportion to the number of cigarettes smoked daily.

But women who smoke heavily during pregnancy, the experts say, tend to need fewer caesarian operation and fewer instrument-aided deliveries.

Charting the birth weights of their babies the experts found that:

1. The average birth weight for the women who never smoked was 7.3 pounds.

2. The average for those who gave up smoking during pregnancy was 7.26 pounds.

3. The average for those who smoked dropped according to the number of cigarettes. Those smoking up to ten a day produced, on the average, seven pound baby.

The ten-or-more-a-day mothers had babies weighing an average of 6.85 pounds.

The team thought a possible reason was that smoking interfered in some way with the food supply from the mother.

Another finding was that women who smoked had more premature babies than those who did not.

Ugly Root Of Racial Discrimination

NEW YORK.

AN informal survey in the world's largest city supports a warning just received by President Eisenhower.

The President was told that segregated housing is the ugly root of racial discrimination in the U.S.

That theory—and a plea for correction—came from the Committee on Race and Housing, a private, independent group of experts, financed by the Fund for the Republic, which has just completed a three-year, nation-wide study.

In a report titled "Where shall we live?" the Commission cited compulsory residential segregation as "the basic inequality which underlies or stimulates other forms of discrimination."

An estimated 27,000,000 Americans (including Negroes, non-whites generally, Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans and Jews) are, to some degree, limited in their choice of homes.

And that, adds the report, is "a right legally denied only to paroled criminals, aliens, and in the past, certain minority racial groups."

After publication of the report, a Negro acquaintance told a reporter with an "It can't happen here" attitude: "If you'd really like to see how it is in New York, call a few apartment buildings, tell them you're looking for an apartment, talk a while and then tell them you're a Negro. See what happens.

The results were uniform and just what the Negro predicted.

Eager to make a sale, the renting agents were at first courteous and helpful.

But at the mention of the word "Negro," the hedging began. In one way or another, seven out of the seven called made it plain they didn't want the business.

Harry Delafonte, the Negro singer, startled many complacent New Yorkers recently when he announced that he could't get a good midtown apartment at any price.

By Peter Trueman

"It has me so angry I get tongue-tied," he said then. "Look, I want a suitable place to live. I won't use subterfuge to get it.

"And I want it on the basis of me, Harry Delafonte, Negro American."

A New York real estate dealer explained his predicament this way: "It's not the owners' faults. It's the tenants' An apartment building is a big investment, and if the tenants begin to kick and move out, then he's going to lose that investment, or part of it."

And if the racial "ghettos" are to be wiped out, indications are that the tenant who threatens to move because of a Negro neighbour is going to need a lot of education first.

FARMERS RAISE CRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

FOR the sins of commission and omission nemesis always overtakes a state, people or organisation. That is the verdict of history.

Innumerable instances of nations and peoples falling victims, knowingly or unknowingly, to the results of their own actions can be quoted *ad infinitum*.

But the case of the Roman Empire is a classic one.

Let us examine the recent happenings in Pakistan from a historical angle with a little patience and dispassionately to find out how much similarity there is between these and the situation obtaining during the days of decay of the Roman Empire.

Mr. Roger N. Baldwin, chairman of the International League for the Rights of Man, a powerful consultant body of the U.N., in a letter to Secretary-General Mr. Hammarskjoeld has drawn attention to the suspension of human rights under the new military regime in Pakistan.

From Lahore

Author of the double coup in Pakistan, who sent President Iskandar Mirza scurrying to England, because his presence was not desirable in the country. General Ayub Khan recently paid a visit to Lahore.

Talking to newsmen at the end of a civic reception, President Ayub Khan passed on some tips about conditions in India, which he described as nothing better than those in Pakistan before Pak's October 7 coup, when martial law was proclaimed.

FURTHER HE SAID THAT IT WAS NOT UP TO HIM TO COMMENT WHETHER THE PEOPLE IN INDIA SHOULD EMULATE PAKISTAN AS THEY WERE "INTELLIGENT ENOUGH TO KNOW WHAT IS GOOD FOR THEM."

He complained that there seems to be an organised and centrally-controlled campaign against Pakistan in India. This campaign of vilification was to isolate Pakistan and render her friendless and defenceless.

Kashmir and canal water issues, he said, were a challenge which Pakistan would accept "boldly and courageously."

Replied

Gen. Ayub Khan announced a ten-member commission for reorienting the educational system in Pakistan, which had to be brought in conformity with the requirements of a free nation, within the reach of the common man.

There are now a number of issues raised by the Pakistani President some of which have already received the replies they deserved.

The "intelligent" people in India are having a parliamentary form of government which they think is best for them.

If at all they want to change the government they can easily do so through the ballot box at the next elections.

They need not saddle themselves with a military dictatorship as Pakistan has today.

The political parties in India are alive today as never before and they can work for change of Government at the next elections if they have the backing of the public for which certainly they will have to work hard, if they are in any way intent on changing the government now in power.

INDIA'S PRIME MINISTER HAS ALREADY TOLD THE PAKISTANI PRESIDENT THAT ANY AGGRESSION ON KASHMIR OR JAMMU TERRITORY WOULD BE CONSIDERED AS AGGRESSION AGAINST INDIA AND THAT RETALIATION WOULD NOT BE LIMITED TO THE AREA OF AGGRESSION BUT IT WOULD BE TOTAL WAR AGAINST PAKISTAN, IF SHE IS AGAIN FORCED BY MILITARISTS TO BECOME AN AGGRESSOR.

That should silence the talk of any challenge being taken up by Pakistan "boldly and courageously."

But what is more to the point is that Pakistan's (martial law) President finds it necessary to

The Week's Events

appoint a commission to reorient the system of education in that country.

And re-education of Pakistan's politicians, military men and even of the common man, who was up to this time fed with 'Jehad' cries against India in the Press and on the platform to divert his attention from the need for the basic development of the country, seems to be urgently required.

H. G. Wells, speaking of the causes of the decay of the Roman Empire says:

The Process

"Throughout the day of the expanding (Roman) republic, and even into the days of the early empire, there remained a great number of men conscious of Roman citizenship, feeling it a privilege and an obligation to be a Roman citizen, confident of their rights under the Roman law and willing to make sacrifices in the name of Rome.

"The prestige of Rome as of something, just and great and law-upholding spread far beyond the Roman boundaries."

Further Wells says:

"The adventurers who struggled for power from the days of Marius and Sulla onward had no idea of creating and calling in public opinion on imperial affairs.

"The spirit of citizenship died of starvation and no one observed it die.

"All empires, all states, all organisations of human society are, in the ultimate, things of understanding and will. There remained no will for the Roman empire in the world and so it came to an end."

H. G. Wells seems to have almost summed up the present conditions in Pakistan in a nutshell.

If Pakistan has come to the present plight it is the handiwork of its own leaders.

Lacking

If further deterioration is not to follow, Gen. Ayub Khan will have to have not merely many commissions for reorienting the education of the common man, but will have to re-educate himself and others of the way of his thinking before the country can hope to lift its head among free nations of the world.

The fact that by common courtesy, many of the nations of the world are accepting the martial law regime in Pakistan as "de facto" government does not mean that the people of Pakistan have accepted it willingly and with enthusiasm. Under duress anything can be accepted.

BUT THE PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN WERE NEVER CONSULTED SINCE INDEPENDENCE WHAT GOVERNMENT THEY WANTED AS THERE WERE NO ELECTIONS, AND THERE WAS NO TRAINING IN CITIZENSHIP TO MAKE A CHOICE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

The present rulers would do well to take a hint from H. G. Wells's analysis of the decay of the Roman Empire, instead of blaming India or Mr. Nehru.

Kisans' Stand

An All-India Kisan Convention was held in Delhi during the week.

A resolution passed by the Convention characterised the land reform policy of the Planning Commission and the Union Government as "unjust, unfair and reactionary."

It warned that such a discriminatory policy would convert the peasants into a "new depressed class and bonded wage earners."

The Convention called upon the Government to impose ceiling on the income of at least any one section of the urban and professional classes, especially Government servants, before imposing a ceiling on agricultural incomes "in order to establish their bonafides of impartiality and real faith in social justice."

According to a report the Congress Working Committee, which met a few days earlier at Delhi, while discussing the A.I.C.C. sub-committee's note on land reforms, did not take any specific decision on the intriguing question of ceilings on urban income, which, a section of Congressmen felt should be interrelated with the question of ceilings on existing holdings.

Reddi's View

Speaking at Indore, Communist Party general secretary Mr. Ajoy Ghosh said that he entirely agreed with the Andhra Chief Minister, Mr. Sanjiva Reddi, that ceiling on non-agricultural income should closely follow the ceiling on agricultural income.

MR. REDDI SPEAKING AT THE TAMILNAD CONGRESS CONFERENCE AT GOBICHETTIPALAYAM SAID THAT IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE FOR AN AVERAGE FAMILY TO MAINTAIN ITSELF ON Rs. 3,600 A YEAR, ESPECIALLY BECAUSE EDUCATIONAL EXPENSES HAD TO BE MET.

It would be difficult to educate even one person in a family with that income.

Free educational and medical facilities would have to be provided if the income limit was lowered below Rs. 5,000. Andhra has fixed Rs. 5,400 as the limit on agricultural income.

Along with land reforms, Mr. Reddi suggested that there must be a ceiling on industrial and other sources of income.

It is no wonder that the All-India Kisan Convention at Delhi drew the attention of the Government and the Planning Commission to the "discriminatory" treatment proposed to be meted out to cultivators of lands.

There is also Gandhiji's conception of the limit on salaries of government servants and administrators, including ministers.

Many complain that small holdings would be uneconomical, leaving the cultivator with nothing to invest on the improvement of the land and this would be a handicap on the drive to increase food production.

The Nagpur sessions of the A.I.C.C. and the Congress will have to consider these new points before they come to a decision on land reforms, which are scheduled to be completed by the end of next year.

B. G. L.

Norway's Premier At Films Division

H. E. Mr. Gerhardsen, Prime Minister of Norway, visited the headquarters of the Government of India's Films Division, in Bombay, during his recent visit to the city. Group photo shows the visiting Prime Minister (second from left), H. E. Mr. Halvard Lange, Foreign Minister of Norway (extreme left), Mrs. Gerhardsen (second from right), and Mrs. Lange (extreme right) with Mr. N. J. Kamath, Controller of Films Division and Mr. Ezra Mir, Chief Producer.

PAWNSHOP FOR CARS

JOHANNESBURG.

THE first motor-car pawn shop in Johannesburg has been opened and immediately dozens of inquiries were received and several cars pawned.

Mr. L. Nawran, a director of the shop, thinks that the idea will prove very popular.

"For many people a motor-car is their only real asset. When they are in trouble and need a fairly large sum of money in a hurry pawning the car is the answer," he said.

"The terms and conditions are similar to those for any other article pawned," Mr. Nawran said. "Pawned cars are stored carefully for six months and seven days. If, at the end of that period, the car has not been redeemed, it can be auctioned.

"Interest is calculated at one penny per half-crown per month. Any amount received from a sale in excess of the debt is returnable to the previous owner."

CRITIC

The directorate of the Italian Communist Party has fired ex-Minister Santo Semeraro, who was found snoozing during a political discussion.

"Is it my fault if the politicians make such stupid and boring speeches?" was his defence.

Love Is Best Form Of Defence, Attack

By RICHARD B. GREGG

SUPPOSE I AM AFRAID THAT BURGLARS MAY ENTER MY HOUSE AT NIGHT AND STEAL SOME OF MY BELONGINGS.

I am so fearful that I keep a loaded pistol under my pillow every night so as to be prepared to shoot such an intruder in defence of myself and my property.

One night a burglar actually comes not only into my house but into my bedroom.

I hear him, wake up, see him dimly in the darkness, grab my gun and shoot him.

The bullet luckily does not kill him but wounds and cripples him enough so that I can overpower and hold him till the police come and take him off to prison.

He has been caught in the act. He is tried for his crime and sentenced to a term in prison.

The law does not punish me for shooting him because its doctrine is that I shot in self-defence.

Have I really defended myself? That depends on one's definition of "defence" and of the "self." Let's discuss those two definitions in reverse order.

When I ponder a little on what is included in that word "self", I realise that I do not strictly mean by it just my own skinful of life, separate from everything and everybody else.

Life would have little value or meaning if I were the only person in the world or if I were condemned to live always entirely alone in an oasis in the Sahara Desert, never to see or hear another person all my lifelong.

Making A Criminal

In fact, I realise, an important part of my life is my relations with other people, not only my family, friends and associates but even with my opponents and unknown people I see in the streets or hear about.

My family and friends are, of course, a more important part of myself than are those others.

My true self is a larger self than just my separate skinful of life.

Did my shooting of the burglar defend or make safer that larger self of mine? I think not.

The wounded burglar in prison feels bitterly towards me and indeed towards all my kind of people, towards people of my status in society who have more than he has.

He vows to take revenge on me and my kind.

My shooting him and causing his arrest and imprisonment proves to him that I am his enemy.

Jane Addams' Way

"Only the next time I try burglary", says he to himself, "I will carry a gun and shoot the householder who might otherwise shoot me".

The state of mind and heart grows on him all through his term of imprisonment.

He becomes a professional criminal.

I and my kind of people have to pay more taxes to support more police and larger prisons to restrain the increasing number of criminals.

We are probably not as safe as we were before I shot the burglar.

"But what else can one do", you ask, "to protect oneself and prevent such crimes?" Well, there was the case of the famous social service worker, Miss Jane Addams, who maintained a social centre called Hull House in the slums of Chicago, and tried to make life better for the poor slum-dwellers.

One night a burglar came into her bedroom after she had gone to sleep. She heard him and woke up.

Instead of shooting at him or screaming for help or telephoning to the police, she calmly asked the burglar what he wanted, what made him break into the house.

Surprised, he said that he was hungry, had not had anything to eat all day. "Well, that is easily remedied", she replied "Come down with me to the kitchen." She took him to the kitchen, gave him a good meal with all friendliness.

HE DEPARTED ASHAMED OF HIMSELF, SHE DID NOT NOTIFY THE POLICE, HER KINDNESS MADE THE MAN A FRIEND.

Quite likely he thereupon felt more friendly not only towards her but her kind of people who had more food and possessions than he had.

So that act made her and her kind safer. That was a better way of self-defence.

Army Men's View

Now let us consider that word "defence".

Military men have thought about the art and science of attack and defence for thousands of years.

Out of their long experience and thinking they have reached the conclusion that the most effective defence is offence, the best protection is to attack before the opponent does so.

They also have decided that fundamentally war is a moral struggle, and that in war moral principles are stronger than material weapons.

"In war", said Napoleon, "the moral is to the physical as three is to one."

Von Caemmerer, speaking of von Clausewitz's books on war says, "As he pictures war, the struggle between the spiritual and moral forces on both sides is the centre of all."

General Sir F. Maurice wrote that war is "an act in which moral and psychological factors have a supreme influence."

I submit that this holds true of all smaller conflicts and struggles.

If, then, the struggle between me and the burglar is primarily moral, and if my best defence is to take action which will put him at a disadvantage and morally conquer him, why not follow Miss Jane Addams' line of strategy: be friendly towards him and if possible do him a kindly deed, offer him some food?

Even if he entered the house hoping to get money or jewels, the offer of food would be likely to disable him morally, to act as a sort of moral ju-jutsu.

It appears that the military men have not logically carried out their own thinking.

They have been inconsistent. If warfare is fundamentally a moral struggle, even though physical methods are used, would the end not be more certain if the methods were also moral?

GRANTED THAT THE BEST FORM OF DEFENCE IS ATTACK, THE ATTACK ITSELF SHOULD BE MORAL IN NATURE, THAT IS, AN ACT OF KINDNESS. THEN IT BECOMES MORE EFFECTIVE.

By giving a moral meaning to "attack" we suddenly realise that this new meaning makes the military men agree in theory with Buddha, Lao Tse, Christ, the Persian Sufis and other great seers who said that love conquers evil, that love is the best offence and the best defence.

Didn't Gandhiji also teach this not only by his words but by his lifelong actions?

ON 8th July 1955 a resolution adopted by the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations directed that a visiting mission composed of representatives of Haiti, Belgium, China and the United States should make a trip to the Trust territories of the French and British Cameroons.

Mission members were able to observe progress made in various fields, and they gave hearings to representatives of lawfully constituted parties and organisations and to any private person speaking on his own behalf.

Picture shows the Lamido of Ngaoundere extending greetings to the official party through a French Administration official, who accompanied the visiting mission.

FRENCH CAMEROONS TO BE FREE IN 1960

(Continued from page 7, col. 3)

ber industry has greatly expanded since the war producing over 3,500,000 cubic feet of lumber annually. In addition, the Cameroons has deposits of tin now being mined in the Mayo Darle area in the West.

France has told the Trusteeship Council that most of the medical personnel are Cameroonians. The total of over 3,000 personnel includes doctors holding state diplomas, certified midwives and nurses, pharmacists and dental surgeons.

The territory possesses forty-four hospitals, 256 infirmaries and dispensaries, twenty-eight leprosy centres, three special mental hospitals and four maternity homes.

EDUCATION

More than 14 per cent of the territorial budget in 1956 was earmarked for education. The percentage of children attending school in the two main regions of the Territory in 1956 was very different according to the official reports. In the North Cameroons 9.8 per cent of the school-age population went to school, compared with 6 per cent in 1955; in the South Cameroons 91 per cent were in attendance—a total of 260,000 pupils out of a school-age population of 285,000.

There are forty-six institutions providing secondary education, with 5,37 pupils. No institution for higher education exists in the territory.

SCHOLARSHIPS TO FRENCH UNIVERSITIES ARE AWARDED TO CANDIDATES HOLDING THE SECONDARY EDUCATION BACCALAUREATE. THE NUMBER OF SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED FOR THE VARIOUS FACULTIES ROSE FROM 183 IN 1955 TO 234 IN 1956.

In providing details on the French Cameroons to the United Nations, it has been noted that the main seaport is Duala (population 120,000) on the Wouri estuary. A flourishing port with modern wharves, Duala is the natural outlet not only for the Cameroons but also for the Ubangi and Chad territories of French Equatorial Africa.

There are two narrow-guage railways in the territory, covering 315 miles in all. One runs from Duala to the capital, Yaounde, and the other from Bonaberi to the banana-producing area of N'kongzamba. In 1955 fic totalled over 600,000 tons.

The territory has a network of 12,000 miles of roads, passable in all weathers. Improvement plans call for conversion of 800 miles into modern four-lane highways. There is a radio station at Duala, and a submarine cable links Duala with Dakar, in French West Africa.

EVOLUTION

The evolution of the French Cameroons reflects the rapid progress made in recent years by other United Nations' Trust Territories towards the goal of self-government or independence. Four other trust areas are now approaching full autonomy. They are: British-administered Cameroons; Somaliland under Italian administration; French Togoland; and Western Samoa under New Zealand administration.

The British Cameroons, which has been administered as an integral part of Nigeria, may be granted the status of full autonomy within the Federation of Nigeria when the latter becomes independent in October 1960. The United Kingdom has announced its intention of giving the people of the British Cameroons a chance of freely expressing their wishes as to their own future. At the United Kingdom's suggestion to the Trusteeship Council, the Visiting Mission sent to the territory by the Council this year is to evaluate the present situation and to report on what methods of consultation should be adopted when the appropriate time arrives for the people of the territory to express their wishes.

TOGOLAND

In East Africa, Italian-administered Somaliland, in accordance with the Trusteeship agreement, is to become an independent sovereign state by December 1960. The territory is nearing the stage where it will consider the adoption of a constitution as a future independent state.

With regard to French Togoland, the administering authority has already announced that 1960 has been set as the date for the territory's independence and the simultaneous termination of the Trusteeship Agreement. Elections were held in the presence of a United Nations observer team last year.

Across the world in the Pacific, the New Zealand Government has announced that Western Samoa will become self-governing in 1960 and that termination of Trusteeship for that South Seas territory should be envisaged.

MADHYA PRADESH LAND REFORMS

CONSIDERABLE progress nas been made in the field of land reforms legislation in Madhya Pradesh which, together with Uttar Pradesh, constitutes the Central Zone.

After reorganisation of States, Madhya Pradesh includes most of the former C.P. areas, Madhya Bharat, Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh and a sub-division of Kotah district formerly in Rajasthan. Abolition of intermediaries has been substantially implemented in the former Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal areas, except muafis and inams (land held at concessional or no revenue payment to States) in the former Madhya Bharat areas.

NEW BILL

The State Government has published the Land Revenue Code Bill which is modelled largely on the lines of similar legislation in old Madhya Pradesh. It seeks to achieve uniformity in the land revenue system, agricultural tenure and allied subjects in all the five units of the new State.

Only an occupancy tenant is given an optional right of purchase in his land on payment of compensation which will be 7 or 10 times the rent depending upon the tenure holder from whom the land is held. The compensation is payable in annual instalments not exceeding 15. If it is paid in lump sum a rebate at the rate of 10 per cent will be allowed.

There is no provision in the Bill for a ceiling on existing holdings. A provision has however, been made for a ceiling on future acquisition.

If two-thirds of the owners of a land in a village agree to the consolidation of their holdings, the scheme of consolidation so prepared shall be binding on all the owners of the village. In order to prevent fragmentation, all transfers and partitions, which result in holdings the area of which is below the limits as may be prescribed, have been disallowed.

Atoms Will Help Desilting Bombay Harbour

THE latest technique of tracing silt movement with the help of radio-active isotopes will be used for the first time in India for studying the problem created by the silting of Bombay harbour.

This study is being carried out by the Central Water and Power Research Station at Poona in collaboration with the Government of India's Atomic Energy Establishment and the Bombay Port Trust.

An exact model of the Bombay harbour has been constructed at the Poona Research Station and various types of conditions obtaining at the harbour have been reproduced with success.

Experiments are in progress to determine the cause of silting and to find out ways of minimising this process, as continuous and heavy silting would adversely affect the utility of the harbour.

The process of the silting of the Bombay harbour has been going on for a long time.

Depth measurements made in the course of the last hundred years show that the seabed in the harbour is gradually silting, roughly at the rate of one inch per year.

Preliminary investigations have revealed that this could not be attributed to the small silt charge brought into the harbour by the rivers.

A possible cause of heavy silting could be the silt brought in from the sea bed by wave action taking place outside the harbour's littoral drift.

It is in order to obtain a more precise idea of the movement of silt on the seabed outside Bombay harbour that the use of the recently developed technique of radioactive tracers is contemplated.

This technique has already been used with success by British technicians in a similar study of the silting damage to the Thames estuary.

Group Hearing Aid For Deaf

The Radio Circuits Development Group of the National Physical Laboratory at New Delhi is reported to have designed and constructed a Group Hearing Aid that can provide simultaneous listening facility for twelve deaf students.

The equipment has been installed at the local Lady Noyce School for the Deaf and Dumb, and has given good results.

THE ASSEMBLY CONSISTS OF A UNIT TO MIX THE OUTPUT FROM SEVEN MICROPHONES, FOLLOWED BY A PROPERLY SHIELDED AMPLIFIER WHICH HAS TWO OUTLETS OF SIX CHANNELS EACH, THUS PROVIDING LISTENING FACILITY FOR TWELVE DEAF STUDENTS.

Either the insert earpiece or the bone conduction receiver can be used.

At the desk of each student is a control to enable the student to adjust the sound level according to requirements.

One of the seven microphones is for the teacher; the remaining six are distributed through the class so that each microphone is shared by two students.

talking of BOOKS

TACKLING PEAK-HOUR TRAFFIC

"CRUSH HOUR"—Travel in Central London. By the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. Published by Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London. Pages 45. Price 3 sh.

WHILE the broad principles on which a solution of the problem of peak urban passenger transport can be tackled are by now well known, it has also come to be realised that specific solutions cannot be advanced for any country without a detailed examination of the facts of each case.

A special committee was appointed to go into the problem of staggering of hours in central London with a view to solving the problem of peak hour traffic.

The present report is based on the first year's working of this committee and attempts a somewhat broad but specific study of the character of crush-hour travel in Central London.

The Committee seems to have proceeded by taking an annual census of a day's peak passenger traffic to and from Central London by mainline railway, underground railways and London Transport Road Services.

An analysis of this census carried out in 1956 is set out in the main body of the report with some detailed data given in an appendix.

On this basis a certain pattern of working hours in Central London is graphically visualised.

An attempt has been made to assess the reactions to suggestions for staggering of hours.

The present report, therefore, provides merely some of the minimum of material on the basis of which the problem could be tackled in the future.

Nevertheless, it draws attention to most of the important problems that are likely to arise in many large cities and also suggests the lines along which attempts at tackling these problems might be met.

—H.

Book On China Is Controversial

Government and Politics of China. By Dr. A. N. Agarwala. Published by Kitab Mahal, Allahabad 3. Pages 118. Price Rs. 3.

IS it possible to describe reliably and correctly the political structure and government of a country without at the same time trying to provide a critical appreciation of the system?

Is it possible for one who is not a student of political science to describe a political system purely as a factual observer?

Is not such an attempt bound to lead to an incorrect appreciation of the basic philosophy and principles of the political organisation in which the external appearance is mistaken for the reality?

These are some of the questions that arise in my mind as I read this little well-written study — Government and Politics of China.

The author visited China in the autumn of 1955.

He indicates clearly that he was impressed by certain outstanding features of that country's life and in this connection specifies particularly the political system and philosophy of China.

Her rapid economic recovery and the acceptance by the masses of the attitudes and exertions necessary for the fulfilment of planned progress were amongst the features which were most striking to him.

Factual Study

Yet in this book he claims to have made a strictly factual study of the working of the political system in Communist China.

"I refrained," he says, "as far as humanly possible from mixing up basic data with value-judgments on what I saw and gathered, for collection of basic facts is a condition precedent to forming opinions."

Now, unfortunately, for Dr. Agarwala's scientic attitude, an approach in which value-judgments are abstracted from the examination of facts, is likely to result in practice in a more or less favourable appreciation of facts and to an attempt to explain away their unfavourable features in practice.

The author admits that it is not possible to understand the true meaning of several factors without entering into the emotional urges of the people under study and without adequately appreciating their history, problems and aspirations.

Thus, in practice, what starts out to be a very factual study of the government of China concludes with the value-judgment that "the political system of China does not perhaps fall too rigidly in any particular doctrinaire pattern, though it has been very much influenced by the political philosophy and practices in the Soviet Union."

Descriptive

The examination of the substance of Dr. Agarwala's contentions in the various chapters of the book must, I think, be carried out in the light of the views expressed above regarding the basic principles of political study particularly when the system under examination is that of a country like China under Communist rule.

The book seems to fall into two main parts.

In one part, there is a description of the main features of the Chinese constitution, amounting to more or less a statement in simple English of the main constitutional provisions concerned.

The organisation of the National People's Congress, the position of the Standing Committee of that Congress and of the deputies to it, the position of the Chairman of the People's Republic of China and of the State Councils discussed in terms of administrative divisions, local People's Congresses, Local People's Councils, etc. are obviously descriptive sections where perhaps Dr. Agarwala's statement about facts might stand.

The other half of the book consists, however, of a discussion of problems like democratic centralism, fundamental rights of citizens and the government of Shanghai, in which the superficial forms are very often accepted without question as representing reality.

It is with regard to this second part, therefore, that most of the questions raised above apply.

Posers

Consider for instance a statement like the following: "whereas there is centralisation in the political set-up in China, there is also democracy there," (p. 68), or "it will thus be seen that the real power is in the hands of the people themselves ....." (p. 69), or again "I believe it to be safe to conclude that there is a large measure of freedom of speech and opinion in China within the framework of the constitution" (p. 90.).

Again, "citizens are free to assemble for political and other purposes" (p. 91).

Clearly, Mr. Agarwala has formed the impression that China is a democratic state and whatever limitations exist on the working of democracy are justified by the social objectives which Communist China places before itself.

This is, therefore, a very interesting and useful book but much of what Dr. Agarwala says in those sections of the book which I have described as the second part must be rejected as arising out of a lack of critical appreciation of the true meaning of the facts which the author has obviously observed.

Many of the opinions that are expressed in this book reflect an overwillingness to take at face value the statements that are contained in constitutional and legal documents and to fail to understand the true significance of the phrases which occur in these documents or in the statements of officials.

There is a small chapter on Justice in Modern China written by the Honourable Mr. Justice C. B. Agarwala of the Allahabad High Court, which adds to the value of the book, though much of the criticism that has been levied against the principal part of the book would also apply to this section.

—H.

Salient Features Of Joint Stock Enterprises

THE FUTURE OF JOINT STOCK ENTERPRISE IN INDIA. By H. T. Parekh. Published by Jaico Publishing House, Bombay. Pages 192. Price Rs. 17.50.

MR. Parekh disarms critics of his new book at the very outset by disclaiming in the preface itself any intention of being profound. "I have attempted" he says, "to set out in simple terms certain salient characteristics of joint stock enterprise."

He continues, "the study is largely descriptive, more in the nature of landscape painting of one aspect of the Indian scene, faithful and true to colours rather than profound."

And then perhaps to make the picture clearer still he says, "I have set myself the task of addressing the general reader and not the specialist."

The book thus seeks to explain and describe the progress of joint stock enterprise in India since independence.

It also tries to remove certain misconceptions regarding the role of joint stock companies in the industrialisation of an underdeveloped country like India.

It examines modern trends in the field of corporate ownership and management and analyses the growth of the Indian capital market during the current decade, noting some of its deficiencies in passing.

It also discusses the role of internal savings within the corporate enterprise sector and of external capital in the process of industrial expansion.

NEW ERA

In the background of the need for capital formation, it discusses tariff and tax policies and deals incidentally with the problems of foreign capital and state enterprise, devoting a chapter each to these two important problems.

The author's contention is that a new era of joint stock enterprise is beginning in this country.

He argues that expansion of joint stock companies can be expected to proceed steadily in the decades to come so that joint stock enterprise can make substantial contribution to the industrial development of the country.

He feels that any doctrinaire restrictions imposed on joint stock enterprise would react adversely the industrial development.

Consequently he welcomes the tendency for unity between the private and the public sectors which has been making its presence felt in certain sectors of the economy.

The emerging pattern is discussed in the concluding chapter.

This emphasises the importance of capital goods manufacture in the economy of the country in which connection the author highlights the importance of joint stock enterprise.

OPTIMISTIC

Mr. Parekh is generally speaking optimistic.

With regard to the government policy, he feels it has been generally helpful, though he is critical of particular steps which have been taken from time to time.

He feels that these steps have arisen out of mistaken ideas regarding the role of joint stock organisations in the economy of the country but that these are exceptions to the general policy adopted by the government.

He feels that improvements within the structure of the joint stock corporations themselves and increased efficiency in their working will perhaps help to modify government policy still further in their favour and that this will be in the wider interests of the country.

Generally, he defends the free enterprise sector and while not denying the existence of malpractices suggests that they are the exceptions rather than the rule. The book, therefore, becomes a champion of the private sector in general and for the joint stock form of organisations in particular.

INVESTMENT

In the course of this line of argument, the author discusses a number of subsidiary questions and problems dealing for instance with the new financial institutions, the Life Insurance Corporation, the stock market and the managing agency system.

As a keen student of the Indian money market and of the corporate formation of organisation, the author shows intimate acquaintance with the subject matter of his study in the present book.

The book will, therefore, be certainly found useful by the class of persons for whom it is written.

Even the specialists may gain by reading the book in so far as it provides a clear overall picture of the main elements in the organisational structure of industry and commerce in this country and draws attention to, if it does not analyse, some of the major problems that arise in this connection.

The book carries an appreciative foreword by Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar.

H.

Book About A Merry Sage

There is hardly a reader in Russia who has not heard the name of Khoja Nasruddin.

But there are few who know that Nasruddin did really live, was a rather famous educator, and died in the year of 1284 at the age of 76.

As his contemporaries wrote he was distinguished among the educated people of his time for his fine sense of humour, great culture, and certain innocent pranks.

Nasruddin left a deep impression on the minds of his generation, and, as centuries rolled on, became the legendary Nasruddin to whom thousands of funny stories are now ascribed.

The Children's Book Publishing House in Moscow has published a book called "The Merry Sage" written by Boris Privalov.

What is it that distinguishes this book from dozens of others devoted to Nasruddin?

Firstly, it is the fact that the author endeavoured to produce a story in the folklore genre, the original genre of an Eastern tale.

Maximum affinity with the folklore material and a thorough choice of it contributed to the author's success.

The book makes entertaining and interesting reading.

EGYPT OPENS PETROLEUM INSTITUTE

CAIRO.

The General Petroleum Authority has set up a Higher Institute for Petroleum Studies at the Government refinery in Suez.

The Institute will give a two-year course mainly including geology, production technology, refining, chemistry and oil legislation. Admittance will be open to university graduates.

THE HEART OF JULIET JONES — He'll Flunk Again

BILLY! BILLY! YOU'RE REAL...AND YOU'RE ACTUALLY HERE AND, AND I'M SO FILLED UP WITH JUST PLAIN JOY AT SEEING YOU, OH, BILLY!...
I'M REAL, AND I'M HERE. AND I'M CONFESSIN', DOLL—BARING MY TORTURED SOUL. I HAD THE MOST TORMENTED NOTION THAT I HAD STOPPED EXISTING WHEN YOU STOPPED WRITING...
I FEUDED WITH THE WORLD AT LARGE—TRIED TO DEVELOP AN IMMUNITY TO YOU BY HATING YOU. BUT, NO DICE...HOW CAN YOU LEARN TO HATE A GIRL YOU LOVE?
WHEN I FINALLY FIGURED OUT YOU WERE TOO OLD FOR THE MEASLES AND THE MUMPS, I RAN OUT OF EXCUSES FOR YOU. WHY DIDN'T YOU WRITE? I PLEADED WITH YOU, DARLING...
I GOT A CRICK IN MY ELBOW REACHING FOR THE PHONE—THEN PULLING AWAY AS THOUGH IT WAS BOOBY-TRAPPED! THE HECK WITH EVE JONES—WHO NEEDS HER? I KEPT REPEATING INTO MY MIRROR...
BUT YOU KNOW, THAT WACKY OLD MIRROR—IT BEGAN TALKING BACK TO ME... SAYING..."YOU NEED HER, BUSTER—SO GO TO HER."
BILLY—I'VE BEEN THROUGH A PERFECTLY TERRIFYING EXPERIENCE. AND—WELL, I'M GOING TO GIVE YOU ALL THE DREADFUL DETAILS... AND, BILLY...IT MIGHT HURT YOU...
I FELL IN LOVE, BILLY—CRAZILY, DEEPLY, BOTTOMLESSLY, HEAD OVER HEELS IN LOVE. I CHASED HIM, DARLING...HAUNTED THE SIDEWALK IN FRONT OF HIS HOUSE...
I FORGOT YOU...WHAT WE SAID TO EACH OTHER. I PRACTICALLY FORGOT THE WORLD EXISTED, OUTSIDE OF HIM. BILLY—IT WAS SO UNREAL, LIKE A DREAM YOU JUST CAN'T WAKE UP FROM!
LINK—THE MAN I WAS IN LOVE WITH—JUST PATTED ME ON THE HEAD—LIKE I WAS SOME SORT OF RETARDED CHILD—AND PRACTICALLY ORDERED ME OUT OF HIS LIFE!
OH, BILLY—DID I EVER LOATHE AND DESPISE THAT MAN—I THINK I WANTED TO DESTROY HIM!
YOU'RE USING THE PAST TENSE, EVE..."THE MAN I WAS IN LOVE WITH"...
IT IS THE PAST TENSE, BILLY—FROM THE VERY MINUTE YOU DROVE BACK INTO MY LIFE!
I FEEL JUST LIKE A SLEEPWALKER, BILLY—COMING OUT OF A DEEP COMA. YOU'RE REAL, AND HOW I FELT ABOUT LINK KRESTON IS AN OLD, OLD FEELING... SO LONG AGO...
...AND, BILLY—EVEN IF HE FELT THE SAME WAY ABOUT ME, I KNOW—I'M POSITIVE THAT IT COULDN'T HAVE LASTED, BECAUSE I'D HAVE AWAKENED SOONER OR LATER AND REALIZED...
THAT IT WAS BILLY CARMICHEL I LOVED...AND NOBODY ELSE IN THIS WIDE, WONDERFUL WORLD...
HUNGRY, WHIT?
HUH? NO, MOTHER...
HOW IS IT COMING, SON?
IT'S NOT!!
NOTHING'S COMING THROUGH—BUT NOTHING!! I'LL FLUNK AGAIN—SO WHAT'S THE USE?!
SLAM

GARRICK, LANGTRY AS SPELL-BINDERS

LONDON.

TWO NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED HERE ABOUT FAMOUS STAGE FIGURES OF THE PAST WILL RAISE THESE QUESTIONS IN THE MINDS OF READERS:

Is David Garick (1717-1779) still Britain's greatest actor? and

Just how beautiful was Lillie Langtry, the "rage" of London and New York in the 'eighties and 'nineties?

We can see exactly how they looked when at the height of their fame. Gainsborough, Reynolds and Hogarth painted Garrick; Millais, Whistler, Watts and Burne-Jones painted Mrs. Langtry.

In days when there was no cinema and no aeroplanes, and photographs could not be transmitted across the oceans by cable, Lillie Langtry had all to herself a place which scores of lovely film stars now have to share with each other and new (faces and figures) constantly being added to the list.

Liberal Art

Garrick, acting with every fibre of his being, brought a fresh lease of life to the English theatre. He radically changed the style of acting, introduced concealed lighting and expelled the audience from the stage.

Edmund Burke, the statesman, said that he raised acting to "the rank of a liberal art."

Lillie Langtry had fortunes squandered on her and was the favourite of the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII).

She went on the stage, using her beauty and helped by her royal connection, but even towards the end of her career, a Philadelphia newspaper was commenting icily that "Mrs. Langtry never did act and she does not act now."

"DAVID GARRICK" by Carola Oman is likely to become a standard work because there has been nothing of such scope since the Fitzgerald life published in 1858 and added to in 1899.

Drury Lane

Miss Oman, who is well-known for her painstaking biography of Admiral Nelson, had access to hitherto unknown material about Garrick, long preserved by his widow and her successors. The result is monumental in its detail.

She says that Europe was "startled" when Garrick said that he was going to retire in 1776. He was 60 and his powers seemed unimpaired. He had been manager of Drury Lane Theatre (its royal charter will be 300 years old in 1963), had written 20 successful plays and re-written or adapted many more, including nine of Shakespeare's.

He was a small man, with lively, expressive eyes, and when he acted "even his coat-tails seemed animated."

It is quite impossible to assess his acting in comparison with the great men of today, but from what was written at the time there must have been something realy tremendous about him. He could quieten a rowdy audience by threatening that unless they behaved he would never act for them again.

There were two serious riots at Drury Lane.

THE FIRST WAS CAUSED BY THE ABOLITION OF HALF-PRICE ADMISSION AT THE END OF THE THIRD ACT, A TIME-HONOURED CUSTOM WHICH HAD TO BE CONTINUED.

The second disturbance arose over the importation of French dancers shortly after the outbreak of war with France.

Garrick gathered lovely artistes around him. The famous Peg Woffington was his mistress. Eva-Maria Veigel ("La Violette"), described by Horace Walpole as "the finest dancer in the world," became his wife. They stayed married.

Two plays were written about Garrick, three theatres and a London street were named after him. He was buried in Westminster Abbey at the foot of Shakespeare's monument and five peers were among his pall bearers.

Dr. Samuel Johnson wrote Garrick's well-remembered epitaph that his death "eclipsed the gaiety of nations and impoverished the public stock of harmless pleasure."

Judging from "The Gilded Lily" by Ernest Dudley, Mrs. Langtry was as devastating as Gina Lollobrigida, Sophia Loren and Marilyn Monroe put together.

Lord Randolph Churchill, the father of Sir Winston Churchill, Gladstone and Disraeli all praised her beauty. George Smalley, New York "Tribune and Times" art critic admitted that she was "a vision never to be forgotten . . . the lines of her body flow gently into each other." Her eyes, apparently could be grey, blue and violet in turn.

'She's Perfect'

"The loveliest thing that ever was," commented Whistler, "she is perfect," while Harry Pilcer, American partner of Gaby Deslys, the French revue star, called her "more beautiful than a lily."

OSCAR WILDE DESCRIBED HER MARVELLOUS BEAUTY AS WORTHY OF A PARTHENON FRIEZE.

The Burne-Jones picture of Mrs. Langtry "The Wheel of Fortune," shows a woman with a pitiless face turning a huge wheel on which kings and princes, statesmen and millionaires rise and reach the top, only to fall and be crushed below.

Mr. Dudley sees her most of the time as "a hard-headed professional beauty," and Mrs. Langtry's daughter, now elderly warned him that he would write the biography "at his own peril."

He says that Prince Leopold, delicate youngest son of Queen Victoria, hung a drawing of her over his bed at Buckingham Palace. Queen Victoria took it down.

Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria, who died in mysterious circumstances with his mistress at Mayerling in 1889, gave her a magnificent emerald ring.

EVERY AMBITIOUS HOSTESS WHO WANTED TO ATTRACT THE PRINCE OF WALES TO HER HOME, INVITED MRS. LANGTRY TO MAKE SURE THAT HE WOULD COME, WRITES MR. DUDLEY.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales, one of the loveliest women who has ever sat on the throne of England, was kind to her and gave her an autographed portrait.

When Mrs. Langtry went on the stage, the crowds thronged to see her. In the United States, she drew more dollars than Sarah Bernhardt, though when one talked about acting, the two women could not be mentioned in the same breath.

Her leading actors bolstered her up — Maurice Barrymore (father of John, Ethel and Lionel Barrymore), Charles Coghlan and Matheson Lang. Sheriff Roy Bean, like many hundreds of other men, fell in love with her photograph and named a Texas whistle-stop after her.

Rich young men showered money and gifts upon her—jewellery, clothes, a ranch, horses, a yacht—and anything else she wanted.

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SPORT CHRONICLE

Tata Club Survive Penalty Bully

KADAM–ARCHITECT OF POLICE VICTORY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

TATA SPORTS CLUB survived a penalty bully against Burmah Shell to keep their unbeaten record in the Senior Hockey League this evening at the BPHA Stadium. The match ended in a goalless draw.

Earlier, Bombay State Police scored a sedate three goals to nil win over Goan Sports.

Tatas were lucky to come through unscathed, though they bore the full pressure of the Shell attack. This could have been taken a heavy toll if only the Shell attack had not fumbled so often when within point blank scoring range.

Tatas, though able to break through only thrice in the entire game, only tested the Shell custodian once through Gentle's penalty corner hit.

If Tatas forwards ware unable to do a thing, it was because their star-studded half line played awfully. Perumal who first of all arrived late, played a very unsporting game by deliberately playing the man instead of the ball, while he also unnecessarily poached in the domain of his pivot to ruin his game.

Midway through the first half, Perumal made a grand goalline save when Armstrong failed to stop Walter D'Souza's penalty corner hit perfectly, the ball deflecting towards goal.

John Mascarenhas, the Shell winger, who played a good game, was unfortunate in seeing his fine centre muffed by Joe D'Souza, who turned to shoot wide.

In the twenteeth minute Tatas were given the maximum penalty without the incident occurring in the circle. Umpire D. Fernandes pulled up Joe D'Mello for pushing down Joe D'Souza from behind into the circle, but from outside. Poonawalla took the bully and was beaten, but before the ball could leave the circle, he pushed it back to Joe D'Mello legs. A twenty-five yard bully was ordered.

Shell could thank their goalkeeper for making a smart save from gentle's penalty corner hit in the fifth minute after resumption.

In the seventeenth minute of this half Saxby blundered miserably with a grand centre from Abraham; he had only to push from a yard out.

The teams were:

BURMAH SHELL: E. D'Silva; P. Joseph, W. D'Souza; O. Braganza, A. Vaz, S. Poonawalla; H. Abraham, T. Fernandes, J. D'Souza, A. Saxby, J. Mascarenhas.

TATA SPORTS CLUB: D Amstrong; Lintam, Gentle; Perumal, J D'Costa, Sengupta; L. Fernandes, C Williams, J D'Mello, Aspat, Salahuddin.

UMPIRES: D. F. Fernandes and F. Mascarenhas.

Bombay State Police also maintained their unbeaten record by scoring a fluent three goals to nil win over Goan Sports early this evening.

The police were moving splendidly and their approach work found the Goan defence struggling desperately to stave off a heavy defeat.

This was not necessary because the police forwards, especially Gaekwad (Sr.) were in a prodigal mood.

It was their penalty corner expert Kadam—now almost a regular scorer, who gave them the lead in the fifth minute of play when he drove straight to the boards all along the ground.

Sukhlal scored the second goal in the twenty fourth minute off Gaekwad (Sr's) pass.

Kadam completed the tally with another penalty corner drive in the seventh minute after resumption.

The Goans were able to break away occasionally, but the police custodian was never seriously tested.

The teams were:

BOMBAY STATE POLICE: N. Mendonca; Kadam, S. Dias; Graval Singh, C. Sawant, S. Shinde; Gaikwad (Jr), S. Ingle, Gaikwad (Sr) Sukhlal, Jadhav.

GOAN SPORTS: S. Menezes; F. Rodrigues, C. D'Costa; E Gomes, Madeera, C. Carvalho; M. D'Sa, J. Fernandes, A. Pires, B. D'Costa, E. Fernandes.

UMPIRES: A. Pereira and P. S. Mokhle.

Eighteen-year-old Earl Buchholz of St. Louis (Missouri) a member of the American Davis Cup squad, is tipped by top Australian tennis experts as likely to be the world's leading amateur within two years. Here he is at practice at White City (Sydney).

What a difference in height? Italian star Orlando Sirola (6 ft 7 in) chats outside White City with diminutive Felicisimo Ampon (5 ft 3 in), wily and experienced Filipino player during their Davis Cup matches.

Two Centuries In One Innings By West Indies

NAGPUR, December 20.

CENTURIES by Garfield Sobers and Conrad Hunte and a third-wicket partnership of 266 in 200 minutes between these two Barbados batsmen were the highlights of the first day's play in the three-day match between the West Indies and the Combined Universities here today.

This is the first time on this tour that two West Indies batsmen have scored centuries in one innings.

This is Sobers fourth century in India, while Conrad Hunte scored his first century on Indian soil, a century which was compiled as a result of poor field placing and still poorer fielding.

Franz Alexander won the toss and elected to bat on the perfect turf wicket of the Vidarbha Cricket Association's picturesque ground. The wicket, having been covered all night, there was not a drop of dew on it and as soon as Conrad Hunte and Rohan Kanhai opened the innings — the latter opening the West Indies inning for the first time in India — it was obvious that the young Universities team was in for some leather hunting.

Hunte

Despite a heart breaking wicket, the Universities were able to capture the wickets of Rohan Kanhai and Willie Rodriguez before lunch. But when Garfield Sobers joined Hunte, the Universities' skipper Arvind Apte adopted such a defensive attitude that all the wiles of youthful Mysore off-spinner Deepak Das Gupta were wasted.

WEST INDIES: (1st Innings)

Hunte lbw Das Gupta	137
Kanhai c Manian b Desai	42
Rodriguez c Engineer b Das Gupta	0
Sobers batting	161
Smith c Manian b Das Gupta	12
Solomon batting	6
Extras	9
Total (for 4 wkts)	368

WICKETS FELL: 1-77; 2-78; 3-344; 4-359.

BOWLING: Desai 10-0-88-1; Manian 6-0-36-0; Baluch 7-0-38-0; Das Gupta 28-2-125-3; Mitter 11-0-48-0; Vijay Mehra 4-0-24-0.

Inter-Bank Cricket Semi-Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The semi-finals of the Sir Benegal Rama Rau Inter-Bank Challenge Shield Cricket Tournament will be played on Sunday, Dec. 21. The result will be decided on the first innings comprising of 50 overs.

Reserve Bank Sports Club vs. State Bank of India Sports Club, at the Cross Maidan, Plot No. 2.

Bank of India Sports Club vs. Union Bank of India Sports Club, at the Elphinstone CC's Plot, Azad Maidan.

The matches will commence at 10-00 a.m.

Today's Sport

HOCKEY

Police Ground, Naigaum:

2-45 p.m. St. Xavier's vs Ruparel (Men's K. O.) (Inter-Collegiate). 2-45 p.m. Avery S.C. vs Dadar Rovers (III "B"). 4-45 p.m. N. B. & G. Overseas vs. Young Goans Aryans (II "A") (Parel Hockey League).

BPHA Stadium:

3-30 p.m. Phoenix Mills vs. BEST. 4-30 p.m. B. S. Police vs. Indian Navy, 5-30 p.m., Lusitanians vs. Western Railway. (Junior League).

SWIMMING

NSCI Pool:

5-30 p.m. NSCI first winter meet finals.

Oldest Horse Trainer

SYDNEY, December 20.

When Count Charles raced in to win the Campsie Stakes at Sydney's Canterbury Racecourse, it was not the horse or the jockey who received the biggest ovation—it was the trainer, 84-year-old Neil McKenna.

After the race fellow trainers mobbed McKenna to congratulate him. When asked whether he was the oldest active trainer in Australia, McKenna smiled and said: "Yes, but I can go one better than that. I am the oldest trainer in the world."

McKenna said that he was two months older than Jim Williams, who trains the American champion Silky Sullivan.

He added: "Sunny Jim and myself corresponded to find out who really is the oldest trainer in the world."

McKenna has been training horses for 67 years, the last 50 of them in Sydney. Count Charles gave McKenna his first win for 12 months but he is hopeful of many more successes with the horse.—NAFEN.

Bihar Score 91 For Five

CALCUTTA, Dec. 20.

Bihar University were 91 for five wickets in their first innings at close of the first day's play in the semi-final of the East Zone Inter-varsity Cricket Championship. Earlier, Utkal University were all out in their first innings for 168 runs.

A. K. Adhikari's 88 for Utkal was the only redeeming feature of the first day's play. He came in after the fall of the fifth wicket and was unbeaten till the end. His total included 14 fours and one six.—PTI.

Prince Mahadev Impresses

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A very enjoyable evening's programme of mounted sports was held by the Amateurs Rider's Club at the Polo Grounds, Mahaluxmi race course with no less than eight events being gone through.

Prince Mahadev of Scindia and Miss J. R. Mehta proved to be the best among the children. Winning both the events he'd for them.

The race which was most looked forward to by the keen spectators was the Donkey Derby in which leading jockeys took part. Eventually Jockey Dinker came off best with Pandu Khade losing by a short head. Miss Pravin Singhi distributed the prizes.

The results were as follows.

JUNIOR CHILDREN:

POTATO AND BUCKET RACE: Miss J. R. Mehta 1. H. Ghandv 2.

MUSICAL RINGS: Miss J. R. Mehta 1. Master D. Chokshi 2.

CHILDREN:

POTATO AND BUCKET RACE: Prince M. G. Scindia 1. Master R. Vander Gang 2. Master D Doongursee 3.

MUSICAL RINGS: Prince M. J. Scindia 1. Master P. H. Dalal 2.

PENNING THE DONKEY: Maj Jagtar Singh and Miss Vander Gaag 1. Prince M. J. Scindia and Maj Lad 2.

DONKEY DERBY: Dinker 1. Pandu Khade 2. Mullane 3.

TENT PEGGING: Dr. M. K. Pavri 1. Mr. G. T. Shah 2. Mr. V. D. Banker 3.

MUSICAL BALL AND BUCKET: V. D. Banker 1. Mrs. D. Umrigar 2. Mr. B. B. Dubash 3.

Junior State Weightlifting

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The 8th Junior State Weightlifting Championships which are being conducted by the Matunga Athletic Club, saw the following classes decided this evening.

HEAVY WT. 1 K. Kotiyan (M.H.H.) 590 lb.; 2. R. Singh (M.A.C.) 505 lb.

MIDDLE-HEAVY WT. 1. A. R. Muley (M.H.H.) 625 lb.; 2. D. M. Borkar (R.B.S.) 605 lb.; 3. S Singh (M.A.C.) 605 lb.

LT-HEAVY WT. 1. M. D. Kasad (Markers) 625 lb.; 2. M. S. Aslekar (M.A.C.) 605; 3. P. N. Balan (M.H.H.) 600 lb.

MIDDLE WT. 1. M. B. Swami (M.H.H.) 595 lb.; 2. G. D. Pai (M.A.C.) 565 lb.; 3. R. A. Kotian (M.H.H.) 520 lb.

The remaining classes and 'Bombay Shree (Jr.)' competition will be conducted on Sunday."

Kurla Spartans Triumph

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Kurla Spartans defeated ten strong Parel S. C. in the second duration of Parel Hockey League at the Police Ground, Naigaum, this evening.

Parel S. C. put up a fight against Kurla Spartans and held them goalless in the first half but were defeated by a solitary goal scored by P. B. Ghosh, off a pass from Rosario D'Souza.

In an earlier match National Machinery overcame DMET to claim full points in the third Division of Section "B".

Taking the lead through Verhouven at the interval, he consolidated their position with another goal in the second half, but D.M.E.T. retaliated through G.T. Pears before the call of time.

Ranji Trophy Cricket

MADRAS, Dec. 20.

At close of play Madras had made 303 runs for loss of five wickets in their first innings on the opening day of their Ranji Trophy Cricket tie against Andhra here today (A. G Kripal Singh 114, C. D. Gopinath 68 not out, Raghavan 3 not out).

MYSORE, Dec. 20.

Mysore had made 304 for the loss of three wickets in their first innings at close of play on the opening day of their South Zone Ranji Trophy tie against Hyderabad here today.

Rangaraj, who opened Mysore's innings, made 135 A. S. Krishnaswamy is batting with 83.

COMBINED XI HOLD M.C.C. TO A DRAW

By John Clarke

LAUNCESTON (Tasmania), December 20.

THE M.C.C. match against the Combined XI finished inevitably in a draw but the final stages gave the tourists a chance for useful batting practice.

After dismissing the home side for 241 gaining the first innings lead of 143, the M.C.C. played out time while scoring 162 for four.

Cowdrey, whose batting shone so brightly in the first innings, today appeared in he new role of a leg-break bowler. With the third ball of his first over of the tour, he had the wicket of the Test opening batsman, Colin McDonald, who had just completed a century.

Even with Cowdrty's help as a supernumerary bowler, the M.C.C. were not able to prevent the Combined XI saving a follow-on by eight runs as after dour and grim a morning as ever irritated a Saturday crowd. It was a windy day, with an occasional drizzle and grey clouds threatening the worse ahead.

The M.C.C.'s pacemen, Leader, Tyson anr Trueman, all bowled in sweaters and none looked as venomous as we have seen them.

Mortimore did not look like repeating the success of yesterday and Dexter seemed to bowl with life in his action than that in England.

McDonald, 88 overnight, took 50 minutes to reach his century. He completed 100 by driving Dexter in the cover for two after batting for 4¼ hours. Five minutes later, Ray Stokes, the other overnight batsman, was out. He stroked Mortimore through the slips, started to ron and was quite properly sent back by McDonald. Stokes moved so slowly that Milton had time to return the ball under-arm to Swetman and run out him with comfort.

Peter Philpott, of New South Wales, now came in and quickly drove fellow-spinner Mortimore to the long-on boundary.

Nod, May made a positively startling bowling change by putting on Cowdrey. Cowdrey started with two full tosses. The third ball was so tempting that McDonald went out to drive it over the distant green hills and cocked a simple catch in the hands of Swetman.

Doug Walton came in and for 40 minutes he and Philpott stayed together. Then, Philpott played a ball from Trueman that lifted moderately to the leg side and give Milton a catch at backward shortleg.

In Loader's last over before lunch, Trueman took a wonderful catch at square leg, dismissing wicketkeeper Roy Brian. The ball came fast and low. Trueman, who was fairly close, somehow caught it in his right hand as he fell backwards.

No other batting amounted much ano 46 minutes was enough to dispose it.

Walton, one of the five left-handers in the Combined XI, showed signs of possessing some strokes dring the 90 minutes he spent making 27 out but rest offered little resistance to Trueman and Tyson.

True knocked Cowley's stumps flying in a no ball oas he was to do in earnest a few mnutes later, but Walton hit Tyson's no ball for three, saving a follown.

McGuire was out of the game with strain, and the innings ended when Hird, prodding at Tyson, was caugh at tie wicket.

With a lead of 143, Watson and Milton opened the M.C.C.'s second innings against the attack of Hird and Richardson. Neither gave the batsmen trouble and after 25 runs had come in 30 minutes, skipper Cowley brought on Burke with his dartthrower's action and Norman O'Neill, who, possibly because of a damaged hand, bowled medium fast instead of his usual spinners.

MILTON HIT

Watson turned one of Burke's most suspect deliveries finely for four, then O'Neill getting a lot of lift from the pitch hit Milton in the nose with one of his several bumpers.

In O'Neill's next over, Milton played at a ball short and wide on the leg side, missed, and the ball went off his pad on to the wicket. With the next ball, O'Neill nearly had Graveney's leg stump. Graveney opened up after tea by hitting O'Neill for six.

Watson had looked very steady compared to Milton but the comparison with Graveney was less flattering. Uncertainties seized him and at 39 he was dropped at square leg off O'Neill.

Three runs later, he changed his mind about driving Burke, played a half-hearted stroke and was caught in the same position by Stokes. Their stand had put on exactly 50 and Dexter now joined Graveney.

Ted Richardson came on for O'Neill, and Dexter took two fours driving one in the covers and hooking a full toss. Then he turned him for three and Dexter snicked him through the slips, making 14 in that over. Dexter seemed out of touch. Though he snicked Burke for four, he went out to Richardson, missed the ball completely and was bowled.—NAFEN.

RICHIE BENAUD
now an Australian idol.

BENAUD–AUSTRALIA'S NEW TEST HOPE

SYDNEY, December 20.

THE MOST IMPRESSIVE RESULT OF AUSTRALIA'S VICTORY OVER ENGLAND IN THE FIRST TEST IN BRISBANE IS THE FACT THAT AUSTRALIA HAS FOUND A NEW TEST CAPTAIN.

Richie Benaud's splendid handling of the Australian team was one of the main reasons for Australia's win and completely squashed those critics both in England and Australia who doubted his ability.

Playing as captain for the first time he has outpointed veteran Test captain Peter May who had led England through five Test series without losing one match.

Apart from his fine captaincy Benaud's bowling also contributed to Australia's victory. He bowled 57.6 overs, 19 of which were maidens, and took seven wickets for 112 runs.

But after the Test he winced every time an enthusiastic admirer shook his hand. The spinning finger of his hand was red raw. The skin was chafed and frayed and a wound was open and bleeding.

Spectators watching the game had no reason to suspect that Benaud's bowling was causing him any sort of pain. All his energy and concentration was devoted to one end— winning the Test.

On the field Benaud was always calm. There was no ostentatious signalling to players, just a quiet gesture of the hand as he readjusted placements for a change of batsmen or a new bowler. His instructions to the Australian batsmen were simply —keep busy."

Benaud is certain to be selected captain for the second Test, due to start in Melbourne on December 31, and it is likely that he will captain for the rest of this series.

To lessen his responsibilities on the field, the selectors will probably strengthen the Australian bowling in coming matches. Benaud and Davidson bowled for long periods because Kline and Meckiff were not good enough to relieve them. It is likely that Kline and Meckiff will be replaced by more reliable and consistent bowlers.—NAFEN.

ROYAL PRINCESS CAN WIN 1,000 GUINEAS

Chronicle Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE 1,000 Guineas, the first classic of the season, which is the feature in the programme of the seventh winter meeting, has a field of fourteen three-year-old fillies. The race to be run over a mile is an open one where in a thrilling race, Royal Princess may win.

My next best in the race is Meherban while Erin Dust, Ratified, Bold Anne and Jalousette will also have good backing in the race and should run prominently.

The Homi Mody Cup and The Indian Navy Cup are likely to go to Maharaja of Gwalior's Lough Ine and Pushp Milan respectively.

Expensive is trained to the minute and the five-year-old mare should find the Virar Plate easy to pick on Sunday.

Following are the probable runners and riders:—

★

1 1-45 P.M.

THE HOTGI PLATE, Div. II— 1 Mile.

LEGIONNAIRE (——)	...	9 1
BARKHAT (Sk. Mahomed)		9 1
AUCTIONEER'S DELIGHT (Ganpat, S.)	...	9 0
FREE KISS (Hyam, R.)	...	9 0
BLUEBELL (A. Karim)	...	8 12
MUSTANG (——)	...	8 7
LAXMI RATAN (Tasi)	...	8 7
SALMAN (Bashir Ahmed)		8 2
KING SOLOMON (A. Majid)	...	8 2
PRINCESS KAISER (Modsingh)	...	7 8

★

2 2-15 P.M.

THE GHOLVAD PLATE—5 Furs.

HIMMAT BAHADUR (P. Khade)	...	8 7
PARAKRAMA BAHU (Faggotter)	...	8 7
GIRI-GIRI (——)	...	8 7
NILANJANA (Ganpat S.)		8 4
MUSHROOM (Mohd. Yusuf)		8 7
TIENSHAN (Purtusingh)	...	8 7
FLORIATA (McGaffin)	...	8 4
MY GIRL (Dasrath S.)	...	8 4
STREAK LIGHTNING (Shiba)	...	8 4
PONDICHERRY (S. Chavan)	...	8 4

★

3 2-45 P.M.

THE KALYAN PLATE, Div. II— 6 Furs.

FLYING MISS (Kasbekar)	9	0
MARIKA (Ganpat S.)	...	8 13
INDIANA (P. Khade)	...	8 13
DIAMOND JIM (Purtusingh)		8 11
ANAM MAID (B. Khalil)		8 9
ROUGETTE (Kheem S.)	...	8 7
MAGIC PRINCE (Aurobinda)	...	8 7
ELFRIDA (Raut S.B.)	...	8 4
WINCALL (Damodar)	...	8 4
ORCHIS (Rajoo)	...	8 3
NO ARGUMENT (——)	...	8 1
THE WIZARD (Kadam)	...	7 13
MINERVA (J. Bhosle)	...	7 12
RIVAZ (Joseph)	...	7 9

★

4 3-15 P.M.

THE HOTGI PLATE, Div. I— 1 Mile.

STEEL KING (Yeshwant)	9	4
NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER (Shiba)	...	9 2
SIMPLE SIMON (Kheem S.)	...	9 1
BIHARI (——)	...	8 12
REAL McCOY (——)	...	8 12
THUNDERER (Dasrath)	...	8 11
THREE BOSSES (S. Chavan)	...	8 10
KENNERETH (Argade)	...	8 10
STAR OF ABU (Damodar)		8 10
COMMODORE (——)	...	8 4
INDIRA (P. Khade)	...	8 3

★

5 3-45 P.M.

THE INDIAN NAVY CUP—7 F.

CLYDE EMBLEM (Ganpat S.)	...	9 4
ASOKAHIND (Robinson, P.)		9 3
GRECIAN PRINCESS (Mullane)	...	9 1
HINDUPIP (Evans)	...	9 0
OH-AH (A. Majid)	...	9 0
PUSHP MILAN (P. Khade)		8 13
HUMAYUN (——)	...	7 6
HOLLYWOOD COLUMN (Gopal)	...	8 13
INTEZAR (Kader)	...	8 8
ZEUS (Foley)	...	8 7
LIMIT AND LIMIT (Raza Ali)	...	8 5
TAJDAR (Rickaby, W.)	...	8 0
BEWARE (Purtusingh)	...	7 12
HIS LORDSHIP (B. Khalil)		7 9
AORANGI (J Bhosle)	...	7 0

★

6 4-15 P.M.

THE INDIAN 1,000 GUINEAS (1958)—1 Mile

ROSHNI (Mullane)	...	8 7
MEENAXI (P. Khade)	...	8 7
JALOUSETTE (Kheem S.)		8 7
MEHERBAN (S. Chavan)	...	8 7
ROYAL PRINCESS (Rickaby, W.)	...	8 7
M'LADY (Foley)	...	8 7
ERIN DUST (McGaffin, J.)		8 7
FREE PIPITS (B. Khalil)		8 7
BOLD ANNE (Warren, J.)		8 7
SAVITRI (Purtusingh)	...	8 7
CASTLE GAY (Robinson, P.)		8 7
CHATURANGIKA (Rajoo)		8 7
AMOROUS (——)	...	8 7
RATIFIED (——)	...	8 7

★

7 4-45 P.M.

THE HOMI MODY CUP—1½ Mile

NAVAL HONOUR (Mullane)	9	4
MANGAL (S. Chavan)	...	9 4
LA JABAB (Shiba)	...	8 0
KOLAH (Kasbekar)		8 13
LOUGH INE (P. Khade)	...	8 12
POLISH (Faggotter, V.)	...	7 11
LONGSHANKS (Robinson, P.)	...	7 10

★

8 5-15 P.M.

THE VIRAR PLATE—1 Mile

RAINBAND (S. Chavan)	...	9 4
GOLDEN BIRD (Shiba)	...	8 12
GANGA (McGaffin, J.)	...	9 3
BALCHAND (——)	...	9 3
GENUINE (Kheem S.)	...	9 0
ROYAL SALUTE (——)	...	8 10
EXPENSIVE (Evans)	...	8 9
MY DESIRE (Bashu)	...	7 11
TUDOR BLUE (Foley)	...	8 6
TALL STORY (P. Khade)		8 3
MAGIC POWER (Kasbekar)		7 13
CHARMANTE (Robinson, P.)		7 10
LITTLE PRINCESS (——)		7 8
RAMAYANA (Ghauskhan)		7 2

★

9 5-45 P.M.

THE KALYAN PLATE—Div. I. 6 Furs.

DOUBLETTE (Kheem S.)	9	4
SUNNY BRAE (McGaffin, J.)	9	0
DARK BLUE RIBBON (Damodar)	...	9 0
BACCHUS (Evans)	...	8 13
GAZELLE (Rickaby, W.)	...	8 13
AMIRA (——)	...	8 8
MADHU MALTI (P. Khade)		8 5
FRENCH FLOWERS (Purtusingh)	...	8 5
FLYING STAR (——)	...	8 5
SOLITAIRE (Robinson, P.)		8 3
PRINCESS SULTANA (——)		7 12
CELERINE (Foley)	...	7 11
BARKAT ALI (Shiba)	...	7 4

Chronicle Racing Correspondent's

SELECTIONS

Race	WIN	NEXT BEST
1.	KING SOLOMON	FREE KISS, if ab AUCTIONEER'S DELIGHT
2.	PARAKRAMA BAHU	MY GIRL
3.	ANAM MAID	ROUGETTE
4.	COMMODORE	STEEL KING, if ab NEPTUNE'S DAUGHTER
5.	PUSHP MILAN	ASOKAHIND
6.	ROYAL PRINCESS	MEHERBAN
7.	LOUGH INE	NAVAL HONOUR
8.	EXPENSIVE	RAINBAND
9.	DOUBLETTE	SUNNY BRAE

CHOICE TREBLE

ROYAL PRINCESS—LOUGH INE—EXPENSIVE

FLUKES

TUDOR BLUE—PRINCESS SULTANA

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Private Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay 1. Editor: D. C. PATOLE.